The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town............	Rs. 52	0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CRAWFORD—November 7th, at the Adawlut, Rutnagherry, the wife of Arthur Trevers Crawford, Esq., of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

LINDQUIST—At 62, Lower Circular Road, on the 4th November, the wife of W. H. Lindquist, Esq., of a daughter.

WORSLEY—At Alipore, on the 4th November, the wife of Francis Worsley, Esq., Commander of the Ship *Cheshire*, of a son.

BARKER—At Calcutta, on the 4th November, the wife of W. H. Barker, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CHISHOLM—GIBEN—At Kidderpore Church, on the 3rd November, by the Revd. Dr. Mazzuchelli, Mr. Colin W. Chisholm, P. W. D., to Miss Margaret T. Giben, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Giben, Broughty Ferry, Scotland.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

From Bombay usually about............ 11th and 25th

Kurrachee on............ 10th and 25th

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H.P., A. Crotten, Commander, will be despatched as above, on Saturday the 12th instant at 4 P.M. if the Steamer from Kurrachee has arrived, if not, she will sail the following day.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leaves Bombay	25th Dec.	Returns	28th January.
„ „	10th Feb.	„	13th March.
„ „	25th March.	„	28th April.
„ „	10th May.	„	12th June.
„ „	25th June.	„	28th July.
„ „	10th August.	„	12th Sept.
„ „	25th Sept.	„	28th October.
„ „	10th Nov.	„	12th Dec.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a Month with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay............	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta............	1 &	15
„ Carwar............	2	16	„ Bimlipatam............	4	18
„ Mangalore............	3	17	„ Vizagapatam............	4	18
„ Cannanore............	4	18	„ Coconada............	5	19
„ Calicut............	4	18	„ Masulipatam............	6	20
„ Cochin............	5	19	„ Madras............	10	24
„ Tuticorin............	...	20	„ Negapatam............	11	25
„ Colombo } when inducement offers.			„ Galle or } when inducement offers.		
„ Galle............	7	21	„ Colombo }	14	28
„ Negapatam............	10	24	„ Tuticorin............		29
„ Madras............	11	25	„ Cochin............	16	1*
„ Masulipatam............	16	1	„ Calicut............	16	1
„ Coconada............	17	2	„ Cannanore............	17	2
„ Vizagapatam............	18	3	„ Mangalore............	18	3
„ Bimlipatam............	18	3	„ Carwar............	19	4
Arrive Calcutta............	20	6	Arrive Bombay............	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company [illegible] the above Steamers will [illegible] leave the [illegible] the above dates, [illegible] their doing so.

[illegible], 1,017 tons, 250 H. P., [illegible], will be despatched as above, and the Steam-ship ARABIA, PATTERSON, Commander, at noon.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

[illegible]LY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay	... Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	... Dep.	Saturday.
Goa	... „	Sunday.	Baypore	... „	Sunday.
Carwar	... „	Sunday.	Calicut	... „	Sunday.
Coompta	... „	Monday.	Tellicherry	... „	Monday.
Mangalore	... „	Monday.	Cannanore	... „	Monday.
Cannanore	... „	Tuesday.	Mangalore	... „	Tuesday.
Tellicherry	... „	Tuesday.	Coompta	... „	Wednesday.
Calicut	... „	Tuesday.	Carwar	... „	Wednesday.
Baypore	... „	Tuesday.	Goa	... „	Thursday.
Cochin arr.	... „	Wednesday.	Bombay arr.	... „	Friday.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND GOA.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GOA AND BOMBAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from GOA ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay	... Dep.	Wednesday.	Goa	... Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	... „	Thursday.	Vingorla	... „	Saturday.
Vingorla	... „	Friday.	Rutnagherry	... „	Sunday.
Goa	... „	Friday.	Bombay	... „	Sunday.

N. B.—Passengers to and from MAHABLESHWUR can be landed or taken up at BANCOTE by this steamer.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT via GOGO EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched ONCE A WEEK to SURAT via GOGO and from SURAT to BOMBAY as follows:—

Departure from BOMBAY to SURAT via GOGO.

Every TUESDAY at 6 P. M.

Departure from SURAT to BOMBAY.

Every FRIDAY at High Water.

For Passage, rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER COOPER & Co., Managers.

7, Rampart Row, 20th August 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHAPCOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 (noon).

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Pareckh.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 10th November 1864.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGALORE AND FOREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 8 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 13th November 1864.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of January 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, N. MARDEN, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

"CHARIOT OF FAME," Captain CLARKE, having arrived from Calcutta, Consignees are requested to send off Boats without delay to take delivery of their Cargo, failing which, it will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

Captain Clarke will not hold himself responsible for the condition of any packages after once leaving the deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners *Chariot of Fame*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Henry Fernie*, PAUL, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Paul will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,

Agents for Owner and Captain.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.

6 „ „ at 7 „

12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

WANTED, a qualified person for the appointment of Surveyor, to the Municipal Commissioners. Salary per mensem Rupees 1,200. Applications, which should enclose copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to the 9th December 1864.

By order,

J. N. G. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.

Bombay, M. C.'s Office, 9th Nov. 1864.

WANTED.—An experienced Native CLERK, of Works for Buildings about to be constructed at Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 100 per month; also several good native DRAFTSMEN. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer, 5, Rampart Row.

29th Oct. 1864.

WANTED a thoroughly efficient Surveyor at a Salary of 500 Rupees a month. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer and Architect.

15, Rampart Row, 4th November 1864.

WANTED a new Palkee in good order. A second hand one if neat and serviceable not objected to. Address "J. S.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*, Fort.

4th November 1864.

WANTED a good European Cook: wages liberal. Apply to office of this Paper.

WANTED, for a Merchant's office, a competent CLERK, with a good general knowledge of accounts. Address "T. T.," *Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Wholesale Jewellers and General Merchants.

Nesbit Lane, 10th Nov. GEORGE POWIS & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL FINANCE AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the time for signing the Articles of Association is extended from the 10th to the 15th instant.

NOTICE.—Our Office is temporarily removed to 16, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1864. S. TYABJEE & Co.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent. R. I. REUBEN.

Military Square, Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (10) ten Native Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (11) eleven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th Nov. 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 10 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,

[illegible] CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, [illegible] October 1864.

PROFESSOR EMILIO USIGLIO, Honorary Member of the Academy of Music and Fine Arts at Florence, Rome, &c. &c. &c., begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give lessons on the Pianoforte and in Singing. Address, Professor E. USIGLIO, care of Mr. F. BORSINI, 38, Medow Street, Fort.

MISS AMALIA JACKSON, Prima Donna Assoluta of the Italian Opera, wishes to give Lessons in Singing and on the Pianoforte to the Ladies of Bombay. Miss JACKSON was a pupil at the Conservatoire of Paris, of the great professors Herold, Auber, and Halévy. At her debut in the Imperial Theatre of Rio di Janeiro she was received with enthusiasm, and similar honours have been paid her at La Fenice in Venice and Carlo Felice in Genoa.

For information as to terms apply by letter to Miss JACKSON, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

A NEW BILLIARD ROOM.—MR. LOW begs to inform the public of Bombay, that he has opened a first Class Billiard Room, at No. 10, Marine Street, opposite W. Nicol & Co.'s Office, with two first-class New Marble Tables, with Thurston's Patent Cushions in a nice cool Room, where Gentlemen can have a quiet game free from all interruption.—Daily papers on the Table.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 250 on new issue of quarter Shares, is payable at the Office of the Secretaries, Bruce Lane, No. 1, on or before the 15th November, after which date, interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

It is requested that the Shareholders should produce their Share Certificates, when applying for the new quarter Share.

By order of the Board of Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 17th October. Secretaries and Treasurers.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the Property of the above Company, situated in Armenian Lane, Fort, and measuring about 3,785 square yards, will be sold by Auction on MONDAY, the 21st November 1864, at 12 o'clock noon. The plan and conditions of sale will lie for inspection at the Secretaries' Office, on and after the 9th November.

By order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 24th Oct. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

खानदेश फारमींग कपनी (लीमीटेड.)

ખાંનદેશ ફરમીંગ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 P. M.

1. To Receive the report of the Directors, and to decide upon the course to be pursued.

2. To appoint Directors in lieu of those named in the Articles of Association, who all retire from Office in virtue of Regulation No. 49 of Table B, Act XIX. of 1857.

3. To appoint an Auditor, and fix his remuneration, and transact any other business brought before the meeting.

The attendance of Shareholders is particularly requested.

By order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th November 1864.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The application of William French Stearns and George Alvah Kittredge, of Bombay, Merchants.

SHEWETH,—That your above named applicants are desirous of promoting in Bombay and Salsette a work of public utility.

That the general object of the work is to increase the facilities for, and lessen the cost of, personal conveyance from place to place and to afford the public cheap and convenient means of locomotion.

That the nature of the work is a Railway or a Tramway to be constructed along the main roads or thoroughfares in Bombay and Salsette, consisting of double or single lines of iron rails as may be found practicable, sunk into and level with the surface of the road with all necessary and proper sidings, points, connecting rails and termini, along which lines it is proposed to run carriages or cars of a build especially adapted to the purpose to be drawn by horses or other animals, and to be available to the public at stated fares not exceeding for each passenger the sum of one anna per mile for any distance over two miles, and not exceeding two annas for any distance not being more than two miles.

That the gauge of the said lines proposed by the applicants is four feet ten inches, and the proposed width of the passenger carriages six feet three inches, but the applicants desire to be at liberty to adapt any modern improvements either as to width of gauge or otherwise which may render the proposed work more complete.

That the intended locality of the work is along the main roads or thoroughfares of Bombay and Salsette, the first line to be constructed from the Fort of Bombay along the Esplanade Main road and Parell road through the Bhendy Bazaar to a point opposite the Byculla Station on the G. I. P. Railway, and further lines to be constructed from time to time along such other roads as to the Promoters may deem desirable.

That your applicants estimate the cost of the construction of the said work at the rate of Rupees fifty thousand (50,000) per mile.

That to provide the funds for constructing, maintaining and working the said undertaking, your applicants propose to form a Joint Stock Company to be registered with limited liability under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and to increase the Capital of the said Company from time to time as new lines may be constructed.

That the Promoters of the said undertaking solicit the sanction of the local Government for the said undertaking, and pray that Government will be pleased to grant the same and to confer upon them all the powers and privileges which under or by virtue of an Act of the Governor General of India in Council, No. 22 of 1863 or any other Act or Acts of the Governor General of India in Council or of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making laws and regulations in Bombay His Excellency the Governor in Council may be empowered to grant or confer.

WM. F. STEARNS,

GEO. A. KITTREDGE.

Bombay, 28th October.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Premises in Rampart Row, now occupied by the Bank of Bombay, will be sold by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the Premises.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application at the Bank or Messrs. KELLY, HORE and MANISTY, the Solicitors to the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES BLAIR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, November, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of JETHOO NATANJEE and MOOLJEE PERAZ respectively, in our firm, ceased from 31st October 1864.

જીવરાજ મેઘજી ની કું૦

JEWRAZ MEGHJEE & Co.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 10,000,000 IN 25,000 SHARES OF Rs. 400 EACH, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)—The Association is prepared to receive Deposits for fixed periods on terms to be agreed upon; to make advances on approved Securities; to effect the purchase and sale of Stock, Shares and Debentures; and to conduct financial business generally.

The Association takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends for which a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager at the Office of the Association.

Bombay, 4th November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that persons desirous of undertaking a contract for cutting and conveying Timbers, as per margin, from the Dang Forests to the Government Timber Depot at Bulsar, are requested to send their applications to this office at Bulsar or Surat, on or before the 20th proximo, also stating the rate per Candy at which they are willing to supply the said Timbers, &c.

Teak or Saug, Blackwood or Seesum, Ain or Sadra, Huludvan and Tunnuch.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

H. BARRETT,

Assist. Conservator of Forests in Surat and Northern Collectorates.

Assistant Conservator's Office, Surat, 18th Oct. 1864.

REWARD OF RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND.

WHEREAS it appears, that delays and stoppages frequently occur in the transmission of Messages by Electric Telegraph in India, and in particular between Galle and Bombay after the arrival of the former Port of the English Mail Steamer; and such delays can only be accounted for on the supposition that they are the result of fraud; the Bombay Chamber of Commerce hereby offers a reward of RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND to any one who will come forward and give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 24th October 1864.

THE DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—With reference to a Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held on the 15th day of September last, that the Company shall be wound up with a view of *enlarging and reconstituting the same*, Notice is hereby given, that an *Adjourned* Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Deccan Cotton Cleaning Company will be held at our Office, on WEDNESDAY the 16th November 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., *to confirm* the following Resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting held on the 17th October 1864:—

1st.—That the Company shall be wound up voluntarily in pursuance of Act XIX. of 1857.

2nd.—That W. Cooper, Esquire, and Hurbhun Nursey, Esquire, be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company in pursuance of Act XIX. of 1857.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, No. 7, Rampart Row, 11th November 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF OPIUM.—Shippers by this Company's Steamers are hereby warned that no Opium can be received on board bearing more than one mark, and that this mark must be legible and distinct, and must correspond with the one on the Shipping Order.

Much confusion has lately been caused by a practice, which has become common, of re-marking Chests which already bear other unobliterated marks and numbers, and in some instances Chests have been sent for shipment without any legible mark or number on them at all.

The ordinary precautions for identifying cargo are easily observed, and it is hoped that shippers will in future be careful to make use of them, otherwise, as before stated, their cargo cannot be received.

ROBERT [illegible]DAS.

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 6th September 1864.

IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઈમપારીઅલ કટેન પરેષ કમપણી (લીમીટેડ.)

TENDERS will be received at the office of the above Company, No. 9, Church Gate Street, up to 3 o'clock P. M. of FRIDAY, the 25th instant, for the erection on the Carnac Bunder of Buildings connected with the working of Presses, &c. &c.

Plans, Specification &c., of the Buildings required to be erected, will be shown on application to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

COTTON GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

કાટંન ગેનગીન કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

काटन गेनगीन कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December next, at 2-30 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Messrs W. NICOL & Co., when the Account prepared by the undersigned, as Liquidators, will be submitted to the Meeting, and it will be proposed to pass a Resolution that in the opinion of the Meeting the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound up.

ROBERT McILWRAITH,

HAMILTON MAXWELL, } Liquidators.

JOHN LONGLEY,

Bombay, 17th October 1864.

MOFUSSIL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

મોફશલ કોટન પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

मोफसील काटन परेस कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Messrs W. NICOL & Co, when the Account prepared by the undersigned as Liquidators will be submitted to the Meeting, and it will be proposed to pass a Resolution that in the opinion of the Meeting the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound up.

ROBERT McILWRAITH,

HAMILTON MAXWELL, } Liquidators.

JOHN LONGLEY,

Bombay, 17th October 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,

2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Courier Bags, and Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS.

A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.

WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

GOLD Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz., the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle, &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

BOOKS.

A stock of Routledge and Sons' Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

HABERDASHERY.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

Also on hand Wines and Spirits.

MR. J. NEUBERG, in announcing to his Constituents and the Public his return to this country by last Overland Steamer, has much pleasure in intimating that he has resumed business, at his former premises, at Byculla, as General Importer of English and Foreign Goods. Thankful for the kind patronage he has hitherto enjoyed, he solicits a continuance of the confidence reposed in him.

Mr. N. hopes by the constant importation from the different countries of Europe of articles of the best quality, including the latest improvements and inventions, to meet the tastes and requirements of the public. He expects shortly per *Windsor Castle*, *Fair Leader*, *Walmer Castle*, and *Salamanca* a great variety of Goods selected personally by himself for this market while in Europe.

Mr. N. undertakes the execution of commissions for England, France, and Germany.

He has on hand at present a few very superior Oakwood Harmoniums, Wall Shades, in great variety, and an extensive stock of Europe Goglets, of nice finish.

Mr. N.'s rule will be to charge the lowest prices for his goods compatible with a moderate profit to himself in order to ensure quick sales.

TERMS—*Cash.*

TO BOOK-BINDERS.

A Paper Cutting Machine and a Rolling Machine. Apply to MR. J. NEUBERG, Byculla.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of (50) Fifty Rupees per Share is payable at the Office of the above Association on or before the 15th November, after which date and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums paid before the 15th November.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY,

Chairman, Board of Directors.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for Calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant Certificates in exchange for the same.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, Macleod Road, 25th October 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, & CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Third and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the Offices of the above Bank on or before MONDAY, the 21st November, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, for the information of the public, that the undersigned are prepared for landing, shipping and forwarding Engines, Boilers, and every description of Machinery; also General Merchandize to the Ports in Guzerat and elsewhere.

References can be given and every information obtained from

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,

AND

DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE,

Landing and Forwarding Contractors and Boat Brokers, Boree Bunder.

Bombay, Boree Bunder, 7th November 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arreared interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,

21st October 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—Holders of First and Second Call Receipts are requested to exchange the same for the Share Certificates, now ready for delivery, and also, where necessary, to have the Transfers duly effected to their names.

By order of the Board of Directors,

T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 11th November 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after TUESDAY, the 15th instant, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will, until further Notice, be charged on all Second and Third Calls remaining unpaid, and all Shares on which the Second and Third Calls with Interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company as provided in Clause XCV. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J[illegible]INGLE, Manager.

40, Medow Street, 8th November 1864.

LOST.—One Share of V[illegible] Patent Slip Company (Limited) No. 355, in the name Mr. E. B. HYEM. Persons are warned not to purchase it, and the payment of which has been stopped both at the Solicitors, and at the Patent Slip Company's Office. Any person bringing the same to the Office of this paper, or at Mr. R. I. REUBEN, Military Square, will be rewarded.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the premises of the Association, No. 3, Hornby Row, on TUESDAY the 29th day of November, at 2 P.M.

ALLADIN HABIBHOY,

Chairman Board of Directors.

Bombay, 11th November 1864.

BOMBAY FUND IN AID OF THE CALCUTTA CYCLONE GENERAL RELIEF FUND,—Subscribers to the Fund are respectfully requested to pay the amount of their Subscriptions to MESSRS. REMINGTON and Co., the Treasurers, that the same may be remitted without delay.

G. BIRDWOOD.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

JAMES TAYLOR,

DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA.

BHOWDAJEE,

DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE,

Honorary Secretaries.

COMPAGNIE PARISIENNE (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at their Offices, No. 15, Meadow Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 15th November, at half past 2 P. M.

ENE. GAIGNOUX, Manager of the Company.

15, Meadow Street, 7th November 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance hence to London of a quantity of Stores belonging to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, which will be shipped by the Marine Storekeeper, consisting of 44 packages amounting to 19 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. and 14 lbs. by weight, or 9 tons 8 cubic feet, 1534½ inches by measurement.

2. The Stores above referred to will have to be delivered into Craft, provided for that purpose by the Director General of Stores for India from alongside the ship on arrival in the River Thames.

3. Tenders should specify the rate per ton by measurement or weight at which the articles will be taken.

4. The date on which the vessel will be ready to commence loading, and when she will leave Bombay should also be specified.

Further information if required can be obtained, and the articles viewed on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th November 1864.

AUCTION SALE BY MESSRS. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND Co.

Merchandise shipped by THOS. SHORT, JUNR., *for the late firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co.*

THE undersigned requests that Goods bought at the above sale may be *cleared without delay* to enable him to unpack the following Goods:—

Single and Double Barrelled Guns and Rifles.

Procelain Dinner Services.

„ Dessert Services.

„ Breakfast and Tea Services.

And a general Stock of Earthenware, superior Crystal Cut Table Glass, Tumblers, Goblets, Champagne, Claret, Sherry, Liqueur, Pickle, Glasses, Custard Cups, and all the requisites for a well appointed Table Service.

Due notice will be given when the above are ready for public inspection.

JAMES T. GOOD,

Attorney for THOS. SHORT, Junr.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amaudavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,

GEO. INGLE.

Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st Class Passengers............ £2 10s.

2nd do. do. } and Servants } .... „ 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers .... 80 lbs.

2nd do. do. .... 50 „

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,

Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq. | J. A. Forbes, Esq.

John L. Scott, Esq. | Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.

S. L. Acland, Esq. | E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stock and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.

„ 6 „ .... 7 „ „

„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—

For 1 month ....6 per cent.

„ 2 months............8 „

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,

JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by JEWRAZ BALLOO. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—The first floor of one of the best lighted and airiest houses in Rampart Row, admirably adapted for a Bank. Apply to Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO LET.—A large airy upper room House, containing 12 Rooms, large Halls, Out-houses and Garden, situated in Girgaum, opposite the Ice Factory. Apply to PURSHOTUMDASS PRANJEEVANDASS, at Messrs. Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE undersigned have just received a small batch of Salt's BEER, in good order and condition.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to

S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 29th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhard and Söhne's superior WINES imported from Creuznach, Rhenish, Prussia, viz:—

		per dozen.
Champagne, Beckhand and Fils, blue label	......	Rs. 35
Sparkling, Hock	Do. do........	„ 40
Do. Moselle	Do. do........	„ 40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)............	....	„ 35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior)	......	„ 60

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage	1854	Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do.	1858	„ 26.
2 Do. do. do.	1860	„ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND.

Sherry, Amber Dinner	at Rs. 28	per dozen.
Do. Excellent Golden............	„ 30	„
Moselle, Sparkling	„ 36	„
Red Hermitage Burgundy	„ 25	„
Claret, Good Dinner Wine	„ 24	„
Do. do. St. Estèphe (Bombay bottled)	„ 18	„

ALSO

Guns and Rifles, Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Revolvers in Cases complete, at various prices.

PAGLIANO & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

BASS & Co's BEER IN WOOD OF LAST OCTOBER BREW: now ready for delivery. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes' Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal............	at Rs. 26 per dozen.
Pints............	„ 14 „ „
Old Pale Cognac	„ 20 „ „
Fine very old Do............	„ 36 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—The following Wines just received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:

Champagne, Quarts,	in cases containing	1	dozen	each.
Moselle,	„ „	1	„	„
Do. Pints	„ „	2	„	„
Hockheimer, Quarts,	„ „	1	„	„
Macobrunner,	„ „	1	„	„
Sherry (Yellow Seal,)	„ „	2	„	„
Do. (Black Seal,)	„ „	2	„	„
Brandy,	„ „	1	„	„

Also, some superior Sherries and Brandy from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell, and a few Cases of Claret, St. Julien, and La Rose.

W. NICOL & Co.

14th July 1864.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate, and shipped direct from the growers:

	per doz.
LEOVILLE AND ST. JULIEN, quarts, and pints	at Rs. 17 and 19
Do. Superior do.	„ 24 and 26
SAUTERNES	from „ 20 to 25
Do. CHATEAU YOUEM, very fine...	Rs. 35
CHATEAU LAROSE AND MARGAUX	„ 30
Do. LAFITE, very fine	„ 35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine)	„ 40
Do. Moet and Chandon, 1st quality.	„ 49
Do. Leforestiers, qts and pints	...25 and 28
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality	„ 30
Ditto Gerothwolds, 1st quality...	„ 25
COGNACS.—J. and F. Martells', ...	„ 28
Ditto Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s 1858	„ 24
Ditto Fine Old Champagne	„ 36
OLD TOM, Booth's	„ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's............	„ 24
STILL HOCK,—Hochheim	„ 15
MARASCHINO, CURACAO, &c. (Pints)	„ 20
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers'	Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½

BLACKWELL & Co.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)

ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Do. „ Do.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints............	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality............	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co......	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown............	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints............	1[illegible]	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co............	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal............	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule, ...	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts............	[illegible]	0
Port, Black Seal	34	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	24	0
Do. Brand a Crown	18	0
Old Tom, Red Seal............	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	36	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts............	10	0
Do. Pints	[illegible]	[illegible]

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

FOR SALE.

GRAM, Ferozepore, in quarter Candy Bags, at Rs. 32 per Candy. *Cash.* "X.," *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Arch Fire Brick, Common Fire Brick, and Fire Clay, ex *City of Dublin*, Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fixings, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering, and Rain Water Pipes. Price Lists forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

JUST RECEIVED PER MAIL STEAMER a fresh supply of TURKISH FIGS, of the best flavour and of the largest size; fruits of this year.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, with Almonds of the best quality called Rahat Goncoum. ROSSELET & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Marathi New Testament, new edition, 6 annas per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—

Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.

Do. Chloride of Gold.

Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.

All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

FOR SALE.

Just landed ex "Janet Mitchell."

50 Drums, each containing 5 gallons finest non-explosive Paraffin Oil, 8 Rs. per Drum.

1 Double Action Soda Water Machine, by S. Barnett, with Patent Dial Indicator, Bottling Apparatus, &c., and spare fittings, to produce 175 dozens a day. Price 850 Rupees. (Barnett was the only Engineer who received the medal at the International Exhibition for 1852 for Soda Water Machinery.)

1 Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, for making Gas from Oil or Oilseeds. Apply to the undersigned.

JAMES T. GOOD.

Late Menesse and Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Received a small consignment of fresh Jewelry by the last Overland Mail, such as Albert Neck Chains, Albert Guards, Lockets, of the finest pattern and of good Gold, and also set with Diamonds, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, and various kinds of Stones, and the Masonic Rings, set with Diamonds and Rubies, with reduced prices for quicker sale.

A few pieces of the best double breadth Cashmere Cloth, suitable for Gentlemen's light suits, and also selected Colours for native gentlemen's coats. Price Rs. 3 per yard.

A quantity of the finest Brandy, by Pinet Castillon. Rs. 28 per dozen.

Do. do. do. by Queen Mortin, first quality, Rs. 20 per dozen.

A quantity of second quality Brandy. Rs. 11 per dozen.

TO BE LET.—A Godown, in Oak Lane. Apply to BAZUNJEE BOMANJEE, No. 8, Hummum Street.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1865.—(*Charged* 12 *as. to the shilling.*)—TREACHER & Co (Limited) have received a general assortment of the above.

No.			
8	One day to a page, 8vo. cloth.		
„ 8	Do. do.	with lock and key.	
„ 9	Half do.	do.	
„ 10	Three days to a page	with Sunday, 8vo. cloth.	
„ 11	Do. do.	without do.	
„ 11 B.	Do. do.	and Cr. side.	
„ 12	Three days to a page	with Sunday, 12mo. cloth.	
„ 12	Enlarged do.	do.	do.
„ 13	Three days to a page	without do., 12mo. cloth.	
„ 15	Three days to a page	without Sunday.	
„ 2	Three days to a page,	4to. cloth.	
„ 2 H.	Do. do.	do.	
„ 3	Do. do.	do.	Folio.
	Do.	Russia Case.	
	Do.	Professional Diary.	

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee. NANSEE PARPIA.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

PATECK

BENOIT } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.

COURVOISIER FRERES

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and openfaced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—

PIPES.

OPTICS.

TOYS.

WALKING STICKS.

Of most handsome workmanship.

CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.

CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.

CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.

PERFUMERY, &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical [illegible] carefully repaired.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co. beg [illegible] attention of their friends to the very [illegible] draw the [illegible] sting selection of

CARTES DE VISI[illegible]

which they have just received [illegible] colonred:—

The following are beautiful Photd. from Life.

	Rs.	
Goup. The Royal Family [illegible] Princess of Wales.		
Ditto Queen of Denmark [illegible] of Greece and Princess Dagmar [illegible] Princess	4	0
Ditto Prince of Wales and [illegible]		
Ditto Prince and Princess of Wales and Wife	4	0
Ditto Arch Duke Charles Lewis [illegible]	3	8
Ditto Duchess Theresa and Ma[illegible]		
Ditto [illegible] of Wales and Infant ...		8
Princess of Wales.		8
Prince of Wales. ...	2	0
Princess of Servia...	2	0
Princess de Joinville	2	0
Emperor of Russia..	2	0
Empress of Russia..	2	0
Emperor of the French	2	0
Empress of the French	2	0
Ex Queen of Naples	2	0
Countess of Waldegrave ...	2	0
Mrs. Bulkley	2	0
Lydia Thompson ...	2	0
Patti	2	0
Miss Longford "Ixion"	2	0

The following are Plain:—

Group. Princess of Wales and Princess Dagmar ...	2	0
Ditto Princess Louise and Princess Helena	2	0
Ditto Princess Beatrice and Prince Authur	2	0
Ditto Emperor and Empress of the French and the Prince Imperial...	2	0
Ditto Empress of the French and Prince Imperial on Horse-back ...	2	0
Princess of Wales and Child (very beautiful)..	2	0
Prince of Wales in shooting costume..	1	8
Princess Dagmar...	1	8
Princess Charlotte of Prussia ...	1	8
Prince William of Prussia...	1	8
Prince Imperial ...	1	8
Lord Palmerston...	1	8
Lucy V. Scott	1	8
Dr. Livingstone ...	1	8
Captain Speke.	1	8
Sir George Grey	1	8
Sir Robt Peel.	1	8
Miss Bateman	1	8
Mrs. Charles Young	1	8
Patti Josephs..	1	8
Miss Hughes	1	8
Kate Terry...	1	8
Müller, the notorious murderer of Mr. Briggs..	1	0

THACKER, VINING & Co.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

THE HARMONINO.

HERBERT & Co. call attention to this charming little instrument, with four stops, *Musette, flute, forte, cremolo*, of 3½ ottaves, well adapted for accompanying the voice, or for performance with the Piano. Price, Ca[illegible] Rs 150.

ORGAN HARMONIUM.

With two Rows of keys, and with a bellows-blowing apparatus, in addition to the usual *treddles* or foot-blower. Herbert & Co. have a first class Instrument imported expressly for use in a small church or chapel; it has two rows of keys, each five octaves compass, the upper row produces a soft and flute-like quality of tone intended for interludes and swell passages;—the lowest set of keys produces a loud organ quality of tone in every way instrument has sixteen stops, and is made of solid oakwood, the front is of rich design, ornamented with real pipes of metal in the style of a small church organ: it stands above [illegible] feet high, and is adapted for the climate of India.—With a view to effect a speedy sale, the above instrument is offered at the exceedingly low price of Rs. 550 for cash only.

TIFFIN BASKETS.

Of prepared wicker work, secured with a strap and provided with handles.

Content.

Two knives.

Two Forks.

Two Finger Napkins.

Two small Tumblers.

Two Plates.

One Butter or Jam Pot.

One best Metal Case for Meal or Provisions.

One Salt holder.

One Decanter.

There is sufficient space left for two loaves Rs. 20 Complete.

The next larger size has 3 knives &c. &c. and is fixed at Rs. 25.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.

Herbert & Co. invite special attention to their immense stock of

ALBUMS,

which are now being disposed of at a reduction of 25 *per cent.*

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED, ALBUMS.

HERBERT & Co. have a few beautiful ALBUMS which are very slighty damaged on the outer cover, and which are offered at much reduced rates.—

An excellent ALBUM to hold 50 portraits can be had for Rs. 8 in every *essential* respect as good as others; *although slightly scratched* on the outer cover.

Reduction in the price of, CARTES DE VISITES.

Plain Rs. 12 per dozen.

Colored Rs. 18. per dozen.

HERBERT & Co. have a selection of thousands of the best Cartes from London, Paris, Vienna, Dresden and elsewhere, comprising portraits of eminent men, celebrities in all the arts and professions, noble ladies and noble men, renowned singers and actresses, renowned Military leaders, beautiful women and other interesting likenesses.

STEREOSCOPES.—Achromatic Binocular, and fixed eye-pieces: of rosewood, maple wood, and Mahogany: for day or night views: stands, upon which the stereoscope rests, can be had, suitable for the table, with elevating centre, very convenient. Each Rs. 8, 10, 12, to 15; the stands Rs. 5 and 6 each.

STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES.—Hundreds of these beautiful articles of all varieties:—double glass, transparent, plain, or colored; paper transparencies, coloured; also with gas-light effects, dissolving from day-light to night-light, with fire-works and illuminations; showing also conflagrations, comets, balloons &c. Price Rs. 5, 6, 7 to 10 per dozen, *cash net.* Glass slides—(*instantaneous process*) Rs. 5 each or 50 per dozen with a grooved box included.

WORK BOXES.—For Ladies; very handsomely finished of ebony, and amboyna wood &c. The fittings and arrangement of the inside are of the most beautiful kind, the articles being all silvered and gilt, and distributed with exquisite neatness and artistic design. Rs. 75 to 120 each.

PRESENTATION CHURCH SERVICES.—Very richly bound in Azura blue, sea green, deep purple, brown; and other coloured Morocco leather; fitted in handsome locket cases to match; the text is very elaborately ornamented, each part or division of the service being headed with a photographically illuminated page of appropriate design. Each Rs. 12, 14, 17 to 20.

ELASTIC TOBACCO POUCHES;—Cigar Cases;—Cigar Lighters, &c.

CARD BOXES.—For gambling requisites, very elegantly fitted up, of Walnutwood, mounted with gilt plates and corners, containing four packs of De la Rue's Playing Cards, Cribbage Board, and compartments for dice with boxes, dominoes, &c. Each Rs. 40.

BILLIARD BALLS.—Usual sizes Rs. 20 per set.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER," "SALT," AND "CAYENNE."

The article is of best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior glass of substantial manufacture, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. (Three colours.) Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.

SILVER KNIFE, SPOON, FORK, and PLATE (suitable for Children,) in Morocco case, bearing the Goldsmiths' Hall mark. Rs. 70.

SILVER CUPS AND MUGS (in sizes suitable for Juvenile presents), of elegant form and workmanship, bearing the Goldsmith's Hall mark, enclosed in Morocco case, lined with Velvet. From 35 to 60—Cash.

SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK, AND SPOON (suitable for a Christening or for Birth-day present for a child), bearing the Goldsmiths' Hall mark, in elegant Morocco case. From Rs. 74 the set—Cash.

GOLD TOOTH PICKS for the pocket. Rs. 15 each—Cash.

The "NEPLUS ULTRA" Pencil and Pen Case combined. An admirable article for the Waistcoat Pocket, comprising *a compass at the end, a four-inch rule in the length on one side, a thermometer in the length on the other side, a patent ever-pointed Silver Pencil, and a Silver Pen-holder.* The body of the Pencil is made of Ivory, with Silver mountings. Rs. 12 each—Cash.

N. B.—The above can be had with two pen blades instead of the *thermometer*, at 1 and Rs. 10 only.

PATENTED IVORY SECURE-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.

Especial attention is invited to the SECURE IVORY HANDLE and BALANCE SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, which is universally admitted to be *Superior to all others.*

Sheffield Steel of which the Blades are manufactured is of the very best quality, and the fine Ivory Handles are in the most *perfect style of Manufacture*:—

Table Knives	Per dozen Rs.	22 8
Desert Knives	„	17 8
Meat Carvers, one knife and one fork.	Per pair „	7 8
Game or Poultry Carvers, ditto...	„	7 8

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE PERCOLATORS.

The Hydrostatic Percolator extracts at once the whole of the *soluble parts* of the substance, either Tea or Coffee; hence *no waste* and *enormous saving*. In block tin;—copper bronze;—white metal; and Electro-Silver; all sizes.

☞ The largest stock in India.

TUMBLER, CLARET GLASS, WINE GLASS AND CUP COVERS OF GERMAN SILVER, richly electro-silvered, in plain Pattern, and Wreath Pattern. From Rs. 1 to 2½ each.

THE TRAVELLER'S, THE SPORTSMAN'S, AND THE CAMP COMPANION;

consists of four parts, all of which shut up and are contained within less space than is occupied by a Pint Mug.

This ingenious and useful contrivance comprises a strong Morocco double case lined throughout, containing an Electroplated Drinking Cup, a closing Dinner Knife, a closing Dinner Fork, and a closing Dessert Spoon, a Cork-screw, a small Cylinder, divided into three parts for salt, pepper and mustard. Price Rs. 20.

HAIR BRUSHES. A pair of first class Brushes for the hair; made of solid Satin wood with patent secure wire fastenings, furnished in the very best style, contained in a Portable Leather Case with a Bison-horn Patent Comb. Rs. 14 and 18 (two sizes.)

PEKA GLASSES AND BINOCULARS;—Finest Stock in Bombay:—The Queen and Alexandra Patterns may be had for Rs. 25 and 30 Rupees each, very powerful and clear; warranted genuine workmanship.

LARGE OPERA-GLASS, with metal casing; the largest extra size Morocco cases, lined with Silk. Rs. 50 each.

FIELD GLASSES, extra strong, and full size, with moveable shades to protect the object glasses; each glass is fitted in a strong patent leather case with long strap and buckle, to sling. Each Rs. 64.

IVORY AND PEARL PAPER CUTTERS, Aromatic Elastic Bands, Polishing Powder for Silver and Plated goods, Furniture Polish in bottles, Polishing Paste in tins for cleaning and brightening all kind of unlacquered brass work, Scotch Glue, Mastic and Copal Varnish for pictures and ornaments, &c., &c.

RICHLY ELECTRO-SILVERED ROUND SALVERS, Buckingham Palace Pattern, which for elegance of design and for moderate price is unsurpassed. The centre is engraved in a chaste style, the inner border is open pierced work, and the marginal border is ornamented with a handsome beaded edging, the Salver resting on feet of tasteful design

Salver, 8 inches diameter.	Rs. 15.
Salver, 10 inches diameter.	Rs. 20.
Salver, 12 inches diameter.	Rs. 26.
Salver, 14 inches diameter.	Rs. 32.
Salver, 16 inches diameter.	Rs. 40.

The diameter is measured from outer edge to outer edge. HERBERT & Co. inform their Constituents that the sizes most commonly in use are the 10-inch and the 12-inch diameter Buckingham Palace Pattern Salvers; the smaller and larger ones are however kept in stock.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE DISHES.—Each in four pieces; the set of four, forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

THE BUCKINGHAM PALACE PATTERN: a very handsome set of oval and scalloped form, with beaded mountings and engraved shield; richly plated on superior White Metal and highly finished. Per set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Rs. 350.

Plain Round VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings, of the superior white Metal, best plated and highly finished.

Round and scalloped VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings and engraved shield, best plated and finished as above.

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN take Portraits daily at their Studio, 26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE AT POONA.—A pair of large Australian Carriage Horses. Price Rs. 1000, or will be sold separately at Rs. 550 each. Apply to Messrs. R. PELL & Son, Commission Agents, Poona.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that Mr. JAMES DICKSON is empowered to sign for us as Secretaries to this Company during the absence of Mr. George Whitley.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

WANTED.—A first class MECHANIC to have charge of and keep in repair 2-Ten Horse Engines and 80 Platts Macarthy Gins. Apply stating terms and forwarding Testimonials to
ALFRED WHITTLE,
General Manager, Guzerat Cotton Cleaning Co., Veerumgaum.

WANTED.—8 Tons of Gunny and 2 Tons of Coir Ropes for upcountry cotton bales. Also, 200 Tons of good Welsh Hartley Coal, all to be delivered at Dhollera Bunder. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st of December next.
ALFRED WHITTLE,
Gen. Manager, Guzerat Cotton Cleaning Co., Veerumgaum.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Ellen Stuart*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery as their Goods come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain LYONS will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's side.
JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co., Agents.
12th November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that sales by Public Auction of the Right of Occupancy of certain lands, belonging to Government, in the vicinity of the Railway Station at Ahmedabad, will take place on the ground, at 7 A.M. on the belowmentioned dates:—25th November, 2nd December, 9th December, and 16th December.

A plan of the ground is on view at the Collector's Office, where the conditions of sale, and any further particulars may be learnt.
J. E. OLIPHANT, Collector.
Ahmedabad, Collector's Office, 5th November 1864.

FOR SALE.—At Coonoor on the Neligherries three commodious Dwelling Houses with substantial and extensive Outhouses, all built of Teakwood and burnt Brick, standing on thirty-two acres of land, ten acres of which is forest and the remainder well adapted for Tea and Chincona cultivation. A Kitchen Garden is attached to each house, Fruit Trees of all description planted as well as Ash, elm, Chestnut and other English Trees; also about two hundred Tea and twenty Chinchonas. A fine stream runs through the property.

Together with the above property a Coffee Plantation about 10 minutes walk from either of the above houses of about sixty acres in extent on which about 45,000 trees have been planted, 15,000, of which will be in bearing in 1865-66, Water on the Estate sufficient for any purpose. Twenty head of cattle and two ponies.

The above properties to be sold in one lot. For further particulars apply to Major PEYTON, Harrow Lodge, Ootacamund.

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND INSURANCE CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
ધી બોમબે જનરલ ક્રેડીટ એન્ડ ઇનશુરનસ
કારપારેશન (લીમ ટેડ.)
CAPITAL Rs. 75,00,000 IN 25,000 SHARES OF Rs. 300 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Promoters.
O. E. Mitchell, Esq.
Tapidass Virjdass, Esq.
Edeljee Hormusjee Buttiwala, Esq. (of Messrs. Hormusjee Jamsetjee Buttiwalla Sons & Co.)
Raghunath Ramchundra, Esq., (of Messrs. Raghunath Ramchandra & Co.)
Bankers.
The Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.

NOTICE.—The allotments of shares in the above Corporation will be issued in a day or two, when the Memorandum and Articles of Association will be at the office of the Solicitors for signature.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that SHAW NURROO DEWAL, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted and agreed to sell all that Piece or Parcel of Government Ground with the Messuage, Tenement, Dwelling House or Bungalow standing thereon, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay on the Belasis Road, the said House or Bungalow being covered with Tiles, built with Chunam, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, and the said ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue No. 2848, containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East and South by a Gulley or Passage, on the West by the Property of Jaraha Varria, and on Nasserwanjee Manockjee Hila, and on the North by the Public Road called Belasis Road. All persons having any right, title, claim, demand or interest in, to, or out of the said premises so agreed to be sold as aforesaid, or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the Solicitors for the Purchaser at their Office, No. 25, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 12th day of November 1864.
C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that KHUTREE SEWJEE DARJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted and agreed to sell,—Firstly, all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Old salt Batty Ground, situated in Mahim District, without the Fort Walls of Bombay containing by admeasurement 650 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—on or towards the East by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, on or towards the West and North by the Batty Ground of Jamoco Oliveira, and on or toward the South by the Public Passage; and secondly, all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Old salt Batty Ground situated in Mahim District, containing by admeasurement 73.9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say:—on or towards the East by the Public Drain, on or towards the West by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, on or towards the North by the Batty Ground of Jamoco Oliveira, and on or towards the South by the Public Passage, the said pieces or parcels of Ground are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 172. All persons having right, title, claim, demand or interest in, to, or out of the said properties so agreed to be sold as aforesaid or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the Solicitors for the purchaser at their office No. 25, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 12th day of November 1864.
C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

SIXTH SUBSCRIPTION PERFORMANCE
AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE
OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
WILL TAKE PLACE
TO-MORROW, THE 15TH NOVEMBER.
OPERA "TROVATORE"—MUSIC VERDI.
Stalls .... Rs. 8
Gallery .... " 5
Performance commences at a quarter to 9 P. M. Tickets to be had at the Theatre or Messrs. HEARSEY & Co.
Smoking strictly prohibited.

SIXTH PUBLIC PERFORMANCE
AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE
OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
WILL TAKE PLACE
WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH NOVEMBER.
OPERA "TROVATORE"—MUSIC VERDI.
Dress Circle .... Rs. 10
Stalls .... " 8
Gallery .... " 5
Performance commences at a quarter to 9 P.M. Tickets to be had at the Theatre or Messrs. HEARSEY & Co.
Smoking strictly prohibited.

The New Opera TUTTI IN MASCHERA is to appear next FRIDAY, the 18th inst.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.
NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BEHAR."

The Royal Army List for October		
The Royal Navy List ditto	1	4
The Biglow Papers. 2nd series. By Lowell	2	0
Beauties of Poetry and Gems of Art Illustrated ...	0	12
The Quiver: designed for the defence and promotion of Biblical truth, &c., &c. Vols. 5 and 6 Each	5	12
Rachel Ray: a novel. By A. Trollope	3	8
Examples of Bridge and Viaduct construction, masonry, timber, and iron; from the contract drawings or admeasurements of select works. W. D. Haskoll, C. E.	3	12
The Book of Domestic Animals. By H. Weir	31	8
Ditto, coloured plates ...	2	12
The Flower of the Forest; or Mary Rock. By B. St. John	4	8
The Flyers of the Hunt. Illustrated. By Mills	1	8
Marian Withers. By G. E. Jewsbury ...	1	8
The Plurality of the Human Race. By G. Pouchet. Translated by H. J. C. Beavan, F. R. G. S.	5	12
The Sailor Crusoe. By P. St. John ...	1	8
Secrets of my Office. By a Bill Broker ...	1	8
Eton School Days. By an Old Etonian ...	1	8
The Backwoodsman; or, life on the Indian frontier By Sir C. F. Wraxall	4	8
Songs of the Dramatists ...	1	4
Among the Mountains; or the Harcourts of Montreux. By A. G. ...	3	12
Two years after and onwards; or, the approaching war amongst the Powers of Europe, &c. By the author of "The Coming Struggle" ...	2	4
Dictionary of Medical and Surgical Knowledge ...	3	12
Sketches of Christian Life in England in the Olden Time.	4	8
The Trial: more links of the daisy chain. By author of "The Heir of Redclyffe" ...	1	8
Bee-Keeping. By "The Times" Bee-master.	2	12
Maurice Dering; or, the Quadrilateral. A novel. 2 vols. By author of "Guy Livingstone." ...	11	4
Owen and Dames's Lectures on Artillery ...	12	0
Etiquette for Gentlemen and Ladies. Each...	0	8
Rose and Kate; or, the little Howards ...	1	4
Cassell's Indian Atlas, in 15 sheets ...	3	12
Lilly Dawson. By Mrs. Crowe ...	3	12
Crichton. By W. H. Ainsworth ...	0	12
Mary of Burgundy. By James ...	0	1
The Secret of a Life. By M. M. Bell ...	1	13
Deeds not words; or, the Flemings of Dunaik. By M. Bell ...	1	12
Every Boy's Annuals, 1865. Illustrated ...	4	8
Freaks on the Fells; or three month's rustication, and why I did not become a Sailor. By R. M. Ballantyne ...	2	12
Florence; or the Orphan Ward... ...	1	8
New PERIODICALS. The Sunday Magazine. Edited by Dr. Thomas Guthrie. Half year's subscription, in advance	3	0

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CALENDAR—Nov. 1864.
PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter, Monday 21st.......... 0h. 8m. P. M.
New Moon, Tuesday 29th.......... 0h. 3m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	14	Mars rises, at 6h. 31m.	6 8	5 21	11 7	11 29	11th Nov. 1864. Time—5h. 00m. 9s. 7.
Tues.	15	Machutus, Bp.	6 9	5 21	11 50		
Wed.	16	Mars sets at 7h. 46m. A.M.	6 9	5 21	0 10	0 31	
Thur.	17	Hugh, Bp.	6 10	5 20	0 50	1 11	
Fri.	18	St. Luke.	6 10	5 20	1 32	1 54	
Sat.	19	Daybreak at 4h. 54m. A.M.	6 12	5 20	2 16	2 38	
Sun.	20	Edmund, K. and M.—26th Sunday after Trinity.	6 12	6 20	3 1	3 27	

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses; and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.
MACLEAN and CHAPMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Nov. 6	Kurrachee	Nov. 5
Agra	Nov. 8	Lahore	Nov. 5
Allahabad	Nov. 8	London	Oct. 18
Australia	Aug. 26	Mauritius	Oct. 16
Alexandria	Oct. 26	Madras	Nov. 8
Bangalore	Nov. 9	Malta	Oct. 20
Calcutta	Nov. 7	Meerut	Nov. 8
Cape	Sept. 30	Oudh	Nov. 2
Ceylon	Nov. 1	Punjaub	Nov. 5
Cochin	Nov. 8	Penang	Oct. 25
Delhi	Nov. 8	Rangoon	Aug. 10
France	Oct. 19	Suez	Oct. 27
Hongkong	Oct. 15	Singapore	Oct. 2

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1864.

THIS being the dead season of the year in England, Indian affairs have begun to attract some degree of public attention; and in the newspapers received by last mail we see discussed at some length the interesting question,—Of what value is India to England? The *Spectator*, which is beyond dispute the best-informed of English journals on matters relating to India, replies to the question by describing the political advantages which England enjoys by virtue of her undisputed possession of the richest and most powerful kingdom in Asia—the boundless resources which the power of compelling a population numbering 200 millions of human beings to accept without qualification the principles of free trade places at her disposal, the vast field which the practical exclusion of the natives of India from every post of civil and military distinction in the country opens out to English energy and ambition, and, above all, the strength and security which are obtained for the Empire by the creation in India of a base of military operations from which England can send forth at will, to execute her mandates, fleets and armies so resistless that they make her will the supreme law from the Cape to Japan. And what, it is asked, is the cost of these splendid gains? What return are we called upon to make for all the benefits we derive from a conquest which helps so materially to maintain England in her position as the wealthiest and most powerful of modern nations? Nothing but a paltry annual tribute of five thousand men—the per-centage of British soldiers belonging to the English garrison of India who are killed off every year! How cheaply, exclaims the *Spectator*, do we purchase imperial greatness, and, while acquiring fame and fortune, free ourselves from that insularity of mind which was the chief defect of the English race while our ancestors were cooped up in their island home! Well, this is certainly one way of looking at the matter. Perhaps, however, our contemporary is inclined to take somewhat too sanguine a view of the advantages, and to speak too contemptuously of the disadvantages, attending the possession of India. There is unquestionably much truth in what he says, but his truths are at the best half truths, stated in exaggerated language of which the tendency is to mislead careless readers who will not remember that with regard to all such questions there is "much to be said on both sides."

In the first place, it seems to us incorrect to say that we owe to India our predominance in the East. India is merely one of the fruits—perhaps the choicest fruit—of the naval supremacy attained by England during the last great war. Had her fleets not been swept from the ocean, France might have continued to wage with us to this day the contest for the prize, which we have now securely held for half a century; and we might have been compelled in the end, instead of ruling alone, to admit in India, as we have lately admitted in China and Japan, a divided empire. The result of the conquest of India has certainly been to increase the commerce of the mother-country; but it may safely be said that whatever England has gained in this respect has been returned tenfold, since under British rule India has prospered and grown rich beyond all historical precedent. In saying this, we do not mean to deny that this country, as a dependency, has its value, but merely to remind our readers that, if England had not already been the first maritime power in the world, India would never have been won. Again, it would be absurd to deny that the prestige of governing this great country makes England occupy (as we think De Tocqueville said) a place in the thoughts and opinion of foreign nations which might not have been conceded to mere islanders. But it is obvious that, if this prestige is not based on a real increase of the power of the British Empire, if on the contrary the possession of India is a source of weakness rather than of strength, the magniloquent phrases in which we indulge about the dominions on which the sun never sets will only cause our pretensions to be more completely and ruinously exposed whenever they are submitted to the test of another great war. Now, the *Spectator* does not give a fair answer to the objections of those critics who, like Mr. Goldwin Smith, contend that the seeming advantages [illegible] holding India are purely [illegible]ve. It may [illegible] straining a point to say, [illegible] while India makes the fortunes and substi[illegible] that, [illegible] imperial for an insular tone in the opinions [illegible] of many Englishmen, yet the wealth and the [illegible] of absolute rule acquired by men of [illegible] Anglo-Indian experience have a corrupting [illegible] on English society which goes far to [illegible] the true Liberal party [illegible] But at least it is ob[illegible] that [illegible] acquisition of an Indian [illegible] has [illegible] a sensible addition to the [illegible] responsibilities of the English people. India [illegible] base for military operations [in] the East, and her commerce with England may in time of peace be very profitable to the latter country; but, on the other hand, to guard that valuable commerce and the immense extent of unprotected coast line which India exposes to the incursions of an enemy, strong squadrons must be maintained at the sole expense of English taxpayers; for the people of this country do not at present pay a single rupee towards the cost of supporting the naval force in these seas. We would ask the *Spectator* whether there is anything to compensate the English people for the burden thus placed upon their shoulders. Again, the expenditure of 5,000 British soldiers a year is a matter of no small moment to a nation which does not now know where to look for recruits. It may strengthen us in Asia, but it certainly weakens us in Europe, to have an army of 80,000 men always stationed in this country. This force would, in fact, in the event of a European war, be a clear deduction from the fighting strength of the English nation at home. Not a man of it could be spared, for it is mere childishness to suppose that our power in this country is based on the "respect" and "affection" of the people. The people hate us to a man. The trading class of course, after the custom of the trading classes of all countries, professes loyalty and devotion to the conquering race; but its support would be worthless in time of need, and all the rest of the population hardly care to conceal their dislike of English rule. While human nature is human nature, in India as well as in England, the feeling of the people could not well be friendly towards us. It is natural and proper that the natives should hate us; and the affectation of regarding the British Government in India as really popular can only tend to hasten the ruin of the empire. To hold India, therefore,—and England will hold it to the last,—the European army must be maintained in full strength; and the little episode of the Danish war shows that the necessity of maintaining so large an army in the East is already beginning to impair the influence of England in the councils of Europe, and will soon destroy it altogether, unless the people nerve themselves to more strenuous exertions than they have yet made.

WE think it best to publish almost without comment the subjoined reply of Mr. W. B. Fellows, Collector of Municipal Taxes, to the charge brought against him by Dr. Pelly at the meeting of the Bench of Justices on Friday last. We do not envy Dr. Pelly the feelings which, as an honourable and generous-minded man, he cannot but experience while reading the singularly clear and satisfactory statement of the Municipal officer whom he was misled into denouncing to the Bench. The impression that Dr. Pelly's speech made on the minds, not only of most of the Justices present at the meeting, but of the public at large, was that a very serious deficiency had been detected in the Collector's accounts, or that at the least Mr. Fellows had been guilty of gross and criminal remissness of duty. Mr. Fellows now proves that his collections have uniformly been made with a carefulness and accuracy which we are certain has never been surpassed in any Government office in India, that of the large outstanding balances (which however are only one-third of the amount stated by Dr. Pelly) a considerable proportion is due to the neglect, a neglect continued in spite of Mr. Fellows' repeated warnings, of the Commissioners themselves to go to law with the Railway Company, and that the rest has been created by the scandalous delay which has taken place in the preparation of the assessments, without which of course no collections can be made and for which Mr. Fellows is in no way responsible. When the Collector has, as he informs us, not yet received the Water Rate assessment for the latter half of the year 1863, how, with a shifting population like that of Bombay, is it possible that large outstanding balances can be avoided? Mr. Fellows further shows that he never, as Dr. Pelly gave the Justices to understand, asked for and was allowed three months' time to make good his accounts. On the contrary, he uniformly and indignantly denied that there was anything to explain in the accounts of his establishment, and he challenged the fullest enquiry. All he said was, that, if his establishment was increased by the addition of two receivers, he would be able in three months' time (or before the new Municipal Act came into force) to let the Commissioners know exactly what proportion of the outstanding Water Assessment Balances were recoverable. Dr. Pelly has been but three weeks in office, and it is only natural that he should have misunderstood the real state of the case, though it is surely very hard that a conscientious and upright public servant should be exposed to unwarrantable suspicions because he has had to serve so many different masters during the past year that hardly any of them have had time to understand the business of the Municipality. The following is Mr. Fellows' letter:—

SIR,—The astounding statement in the report in to-day's *Gazette* of the proceedings at the Bench meeting for the election of a Municipal Commissioner is too calculated to injure me (as is proved by its effect on the voting at the meeting) for me to leave it unanswered. I feel bound also to protect every member of my establishment from the reproach which we should all merit if there were any truth in the statement that "there had been discovered in the accounts of his (my) office a sum of Rs. 343,000 unaccounted for." To begin, I simply but *emphatically state that from my first entering this office to the present moment not one pie in money has ever been unaccounted for, and on paper my balances have always been true to a fraction.* That the statement should have come from the Chairman of the Board may seem to the public to require explanation. Be that as it may, I can afford none. The fact was of course sufficient to send the bulk of my supporters over to the only other candidate in the field. A few of my friends who had more confidence in the irreproachable working of my office stood by me in the face of a most damaging statement from the highest authority in the Municipality. What that statement was grounded on is a mystery to me. I have the papers before me, but there is nothing to lead to even an inference that there is one pie unaccounted for. The fact is that the Chairman has placed himself before the public in that position towards me that I must meet the position with the same absence of restriction and reserve. In the first place I feel sure that Dr. Pelly has not voluntarily thrust himself into this extraordinary error. He has been worked into it by some malicious spirit. Dr. Pelly was new in the office and did not see how he was being made the handle of a very dirty instrument, and the instigator, while he calculated on a certain end being effected, did not sufficiently understand the matter to know that the momentary sting caused to me could be drawn out in a minute and the design of the worker behind the scene be exposed.

My election was upset and the design succeeded.

I will now let the public have a view of the state of my accounts.

It is asserted at a public meeting, has been published to the world of Western India, and will doubtless in a day or two be in the Calcutta and Madras papers, perhaps in Overland Summaries and then in English papers, that "there had been discovered in the accounts of his office a sum of Rs. 343,000 unaccounted for." I have stated that there never was *any* sum *unaccounted for* in my office, but on the day of the meeting of the Bench *and for two days before* the *outstanding balances* in my office were

Municipal Rates	Rs.	1,01,826-8
" Taxes	"	7,636-7
Water Rates	"	28,305-2
	Rs.	1,37,768-1

and my statements showing my balances are sent to the Board *weekly*. Now that is very much below 3,40,000, in figures, and very different in terms. I will now show what can be said about the first item. Of that 1,01,826-8 more than one-half has been long out of my hands and in the hands of the Board (it is against the G. I. P. Railway and the Clare and Carnac Bunders). That brings my balance to Rs. 49,296-4—made up of 48,771-12 for 1863, and 524-8 for prior to 1863. The assessment for 1863 was received on the 29th January 1864, and amounted to Rs. 3,57,963-12, so that in a little more than three-quarters of the year I have collected six-sevenths of the rate, leaving one-seventh of the rate to be collected in the remaining one-fourth of the year. The assessment for 1864 has not yet been received. Is that 49,296-4 a sum unaccounted for? My irrecoverable items under this head amount to about 7 pies per cent. Does the sum of those 7 pies constitute a sum unaccounted for?

In the Taxes Department my irrecoverable balances, when I have brought them down to a point to be written off, amount as under:

Europeans	under	0	3	7	per cent.
Natives	just under	0	3	0	"
Hack Buggies	a little over	1	8	7	"
Bullock Hackeries	a little over	6	0	0	"
Labour Carts	a little under	9	0	0	"

In the Water Rates Department I wrote to the Board about the balances on the 27th Jan. and 25th July last as follows:—

"It will, I trust, suffice to say that the assessments have always reached me very late, and at times whole assessments have been revised after they had undergone examination, and correction of errors had been effected through the Assessor's Department, and even after the bills had all been made, registered, and issued. Considerable further delay would occur before the revised assessment was made and passed and reached me. Then my work and work of my establishment had to begin *de novo*: the examination of the whole had to be gone through afresh, errors to be detected and correction [illegible] New bills had to be made, examined, registered, signed, and issued; the old ones being worse than waste paper, which is generally that which has cost a certain amount of time, labour, and material for a certain end which it has served. My refuse bills cost a deal of all three, and serve no end, but defeat many. In illustration of the foregoing—

The assessment for the 1st half of 1861 and even part of 1860 was received by me. 6th August 1861.
Revised assessments of ditto were received............ 16th November 1861. 6th January 1862. 22nd May " 31st " " 11th June " 21st August "
Again—
The assessment for the 2nd half of 1861 was received 1st Sept. 1864.
Again—
The assessment for 1862 received .... 17th April 1863.
Revised List .... 23rd Dec. 1863.

"It will be readily understood that, of the great number of persons assessed for different portions of 1862, how large a proportion would have changed residence before I receive the assessment, not to say before I can get bills made and in circulation; and how much greater must the obstacles (as to items not yet recovered) be by *this* time, and how they must be getting greater daily. The Receiver goes to a house which the occupant who had the water laid on left a year ago.

"The present occupier (if there be one—if not, so much the worse) will generally say (and perhaps know no more) that he was not the occupier for the period named in the bill; that he knows nothing about the other man. The Receiver has in such cases very little chance. If his search be successful it is at a great cost of time, and if unsuccessful at a still greater cost.

"I feel it incumbent on myself to here express my strong conviction that, under the system that has hitherto obtained, the losses will be infinitely larger in the Water Department than in any other; that with accurate assessments made so as to enable the collections to be commenced as soon as the period charged for has expired, the losses from irrecoverable bills might be very largely reduced, and that with the assessment made in advance, as I believe the law admits of, the losses might be little or nothing. As the matter has hitherto gone, the result must be such as I would rather not venture to designate." This statement was pronounced by the late Major Curtis to be satisfactory or very satisfactory.

On the 11th August last I received a communication from the Board to which I replied the same day as follows:—

"I am taken entirely by surprise at the expression 'that the accounts of your Department appear to be in a confused condition, &c.' I have the honour to state that the accounts of the several departments under my charge are conducted in the most straightforward manner, and that so far from their condition being confused they are perfectly clear, and are at all times brought up to the latest date; and I request most earnestly that the Commissioners will take the most complete and immediate measures to disabuse their minds of an impression so prejudicial to me and to my establishment."

This was not acted upon, but at a subsequent meeting of the Board it was agreed that I should with an increased establishment in the Water Rates do what I could to pronounce upon the value of the balances then existing. Is there anything unaccounted for under this head?

To this time I am without water assessments subsequent to the first-half of 1863. Those may perhaps be said to represent sums unaccounted for. What will they be worth when received at this remote date?

The whole of the foregoing was to be seen on the Board's records, or, if their records could not be found, mine were available at any moment.
W. B. FELLOWS.
12th November 1864.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

COCONADA, 10th November.
Steamer *Sydney*, from Vizagapatam, anchored.

CALCUTTA.

12th November.
Government Paper, Four per Cent., 6½ to 7 discount.
Five per cent., 3½ to 3¾ premium.
Five and a half per cent., Rs. 11½ to 11¾ premium.
Exchange on London, first class Credits, 2s. 1 3/16d.
Freights to London, dead weight, £1-10 per ton.
Jute £3-10 per ton.
Seeds £3-5 to £3-10.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7 lbs. 40 inch, Rs. 9-12 to Rs. 9-14 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 11, 3 lbs. 32 inch, Rs. 4-2 to Rs. 4-3 per piece.
Mule Twist, No. 40 good seconds, 10 annas 6 pies to 10 annas 9 pies per morah.
Market for piece goods, nominal, pies dull.
Market for Twist, very dull.

THE following private telegrams have been placed at our disposal. The second one gives one day's later new[s fr]om England than that of the other telegrams [receiv]ed by the mail:—

LONDON, 25TH OCT.
Dhollera, 14d. Middling fair, 12¼d. Market steady. The panic continues, but is less severe.

LONDON, 26TH OCT.
Fair Dhollera, 15d. Cheerful tone in the market. The chances of Lincoln's re-election are increasing.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"Information has reached us of the total loss of the ship *City of Poona*, on her voyage from Alepee to Calcutta. The *City of Poona* was, as we had already learned by telegram, dismasted in the Bay of Bengal. Later advices inform us that she has since stranded and become a total wreck in the vicinity of Bimlipatam. The *City of Poona* was formerly the property of the well known shipowner Mr. Green and was purchased by an Arab ship-owner on her stranding near the mouth of this port some few years ago."

THE same:—"Civilians requiring country residences where they will be undisturbed by blowsout soldiers, will be glad to hear that Chittagong will henceforth be available, as Government has determined upon abandoning it as a Military Station, and the Head Quarters and Right Wing of the 38th Regiment N. I., now cantoned there are ordered up to Barrackpore, *via* Dacca. For the future the safety and peace of Chittagong and the surrounding districts will be entrusted to the keeping of one of the new Police Battalions."

The same:—"We notice the following facts not without surmising that it has a significant bearing upon the difficulty and expense of our future Military tenure of India. Some short time ago, when referring to the return to England this cold season, of the Head Quarters and two Batteries of the Horse Brigades of Royal—formerly Bengal—Artillery, we ventured to assert, from intelligence which we had received, that these Batteries would, as regards the men, go Home mere skeletons, as large number of the soldiers would volunteer to remain in India. We now learn, however, that, so far from this being the case, but a few men—not, we believe, more than eight or ten—have volunteered to prolong their service in this country, and that the Batteries may be said to go Home entire and strong. What does this mean? These men were, for the most part, Company's soldiers, whose destiny was by their own choice, cast in India, but who now are, it appears, glad to quit the country for ever. There is no use in endeavouring to conceal the fact that, since the mutiny, service in India has become positively hateful to the British Officers and that all the attractions of the country, what, ever they were, are gone and exist no longer. Has service in India, we would ask, also lost its attractions for the soldier? We believe that it has, and that the fact above referred to is evidence in proof of our opinion. The attractions, or pleasures, or advantages of Indian Service, such as they were, have turned out to be transitory; the sufferings and drawbacks—the exile the climate, the heat, the diseases, the separation from home and friends—are, alas, permanent. We leave others to discuss the causes of service in India having sunk in the estimation of officers and soldiers; we simply state that it is the case, and that it will continue to be more manifest every year. This shows an expensive future looming at no great distance."

THE *Hurkaru*:—"We are informed on good authority, that the rumours of the Bhooteas having gathered large forces for the defence of Dalingkote, and the passes on the Assam side, are entirely without foundation. The Bhooteas do not appear as yet to have realised the character of the demonstration they have provoked, and certainly show no signs of meeting an advance with the hordes which *on dit* has represented them as having collected. In fact many of the minor chiefs are already tendering their submission."

THE *Englishman*:—"Louder and louder, day by day, are the complaints of the Tea-planters of Assam and Cachar, of the present state of the law regarding their imported coolies. We publish in our correspondence two more of the letters we so often receive, and which speak strongly enough for themselves. We can add nothing to the many arguments we have already adduced, and can only repeat our warning that if something is not done Tea planting in Assam will soon become a losing speculation and at last die out altogether. In the face of all the Government has recently said of its wishes to [illegible] every possible way the development of the resources, it is scarcely probable that this opposition to the planters is intentional, but it certainly looks very much like it. There can surely be no objection, moral or political, to a law which, without partiality, would compel both planter and coolie to perform their mutual duties, the one to treat his servant kindly and justly, and the other to carry out the contract into which he has entered."

THE *Madras Times*, (November 8):—"We are informed by the Commissary General that he has received a letter from his Executive Officer at Masulipatam, dated the 3rd instant, stating that that station had just been visited by a Cyclone which Major Tireman describes as 'the most awful storm within the memory of man. The cantonment and country for miles round are under water, and the Police lines were only saved from being swept away by the energetic exertions of Mr. Brandt, Head Assistant Collector. As all communication between the Fort and the cantonment had been cut off, no information could be obtained regarding the fate of the shipping in the roads, or the valuable Commissariat stores in the Fort.' Major Tireman adds that his compound one mile from the sea was inundated, and that at one time the water was ten feet deep. A bore appears to have been driven up the Kistna by the violence of the sea and wind, and to have caused this disaster."

THE *Mofussilite* (Nov. 8.)—"Major General, the Honorable Sir Robert Napier, K. C. B., arrived in Meerut on Friday at noon, and left again on Saturday. The usual salutes were fired both on his arrival and departure."

THE *Lahore Chronicle*:—"We regret to see an announcement of the death of Sir George Edmonstone, late Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces. He retired from the service less than twenty months ago with well earned honors, and his career has been thus suddenly cut short. The death of his wife was a heavy blow to him, and his mind never afterwards recovered its serenity. The deceased was first cousin to our respected Financial Commissioner."

THE same:—"We understand that some dissatisfaction exists among the Punjab Railway officials owing to their having been desired to wear a uniform, or more properly speaking, a livery, and one distinguished employé has, we are told, tendered his resignation in consequence. We have not seen the new dress, but we believe there is no truth in the current story that the coat is light green with red trimmings, and yellow plush continuations, but there can be no doubt about the fact that the Engineers are to provide themselves with cocked hats, to be worn athwart and not fore and aft, that of the Chief being decorated with a peacock's feather."

PARIS GOSSIP.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, 18TH OCTOBER.

EVERYTHING in the way of meteorologic indication seems to threaten a very cold winter. The swallows and cranes have taken their departure six weeks earlier than usual; the snow is showing itself equally hasty in its descent upon the Alps and Pyrenees; the chesnut-roasters are already installed at the street corners of this metropolis, being a full month before their usual time. So high and bitter has been the wind through the past fortnight that summer toilettes have been suddenly exchanged for winter ones; warm cloaks, and even furs, have been seen, and we are thus menaced, to the great disgust of dress-makers and milliners, with a sudden fall into winter-habiliments, without the usual intermediate display of the—*veuve saison*. The exigencies of the case will compel the arbiters of fashion to issue their *ukases* for the coming winter somewhat earlier than usual; and though the new issues to be imposed on the world, for the winter that is approaching so prematurely, have not yet been made visible to their future wearers, it is rumoured that a new style of plush, very bright and lustrous, of the principal tartan patterns, will be the principal novelty. Satins, and rich, thick silks will, it is said, be preferred to the taffetas that have been so long in vogue. As for styles, at the present time, everything is admitted; high bodies, basques, "tails," points, belts, sashes, flounces, braidings, quillings, ribands sewed on in patterns, or mixed in between their plaits, gimps of remarkable richness and elegance, and jet. The fashionable cloaks are still made more or less closely fitting to the figure, and the shoulders, trimmed to match the cuffs. Trimmings are placed less frequently on the seams, more frequently at "the small of the back." Pockets, in the more pretentious makes, are placed underneath, instead of outside; though they are still worn outside in morning jackets.

The new buttons are lozenge-shaped, and very large, in mother-o'-pearl, jet, steel, and silver; but the round form, more convenient, will probably soon [illegible]. A[illegible]ves of dresses are worn very small and [illegible] to the wrist, under-sleeves now consist [illegible]pally of a very deep cuff, embroidered at the edge, or trimmed round with narrow lace, the edge alone being visible. Collars, very narrow, standing up behind, and turned down at the corners, over the dress, and fastened with a bow of silk imitating a cravat-tie, or with a brooch. The present style of bonnet is most absurd, having no curtain, and next to no front. It is, in fact, a sort of elegant little half-handkerchief, of horsehair, fancy straw, plush, crape, tulle, or velvet, with lace, or *bouillonné* of velvet in place of curtain. Rows of large black, or ivory, beads are often placed on the infinitesimal rim of these bonnets, and also across the back, with small loops and long ends of riband, falling down the back. Bonnets of this style, with a visible front, have tulle and flowers inside; under the *invisible* fronts there is no tulle, but only a bunch of flowers mixed with a little black lace, the row of beads, or fringe of jet, or white glass beads, lying close upon the head. The suppression of the old-fashioned crown and curtain is very convenient for the back-hair, when worn low in a net as is now so generally the mode.

As for the hats, they are of half a dozen shapes; "porkpie," scotch, schoolboy, small rim with high crown, small rim with low crown, the *toque* (a modification of the "porkpie") and the latest of all, which is scarcely more than a sort of snuffer-tray, pointed at both ends, laid on the top of the head, and serving principally as a "fixed point" from which to hang strings of leaves and berries to droop over the back-hair. The latter is now enclosed in a variety of very fine nets, with small beads of glass, or jet, at each reticulation. Where Nature has not been liberal in the way of hair (and she seldom is liberal to French women in this particular), Art comes to the rescue; the shop-windows of all the hairdressers and perfumers in the capital displaying "*chignons*" of every shade, generally enclosed in a highly-ornate net, and ready for immediate service with the aid of any number of hair-pins, and an equally ornate "back-comb."

In dress, as in all the other details of every day life, there is a marked tendency towards lavish ornamentation. Simplicity is, for the time being, completely out of fashion. The new houses—so slightly built, and with floors composed of iron bars and a little plaster, that every sound is heard from garret to cellar—are so covered with mouldings and gilding that the more aristocratic householders are banishing gilding from the walls of their rooms. The painting of carriages, the style of their fashions, and the liveries of their Mercuries are all ornate in the highest degree. Even jewels are following this road, and are worn in large pieces, often of the most complicated design. A new "Diamond-Company," among whose members are several of the richest jewellers of Europe, has just opened an establishment in that street of luxurious shops, the Rue de la Paix, whose windows are constantly besieged by a crowd so dense that policemen are always on duty at the door. The display of precious stones in these windows is something marvellous. The value of the stones at which all Paris is now taking turns in gaping amounts, it is said, to several millions sterling; while the richness of the designs of which they form part has probably never been equalled in the annals of jewellery. The ancient goldsmiths scarcely employed jewels in their productions; the precious metal being the sole material employed in the greater number of the highly elaborate ornaments found in Pompeii, and in the Etruscan and Roman tombs. The modern jeweller seems to aim at working up the precious stones as elaborately as their Etruscan predecessors worked up gold.

In the wonderful windows in question are to be seen tiaras, coronets, stomachers, necklaces, nets for the back hair, bracelets, combs, and every other item of full-dress jewellery, of exquisite patterns, and magnificent diamonds, often intermixed with pearls as big as small plums; shining, and sparkling, especially at night, when the gas is lighted above them, like a galaxy of Siriuses. But this part of the display, marvellous as it is, is less extraordinary than certain *parures* of an entirely new style. For instance, look at this set of ornaments,—bracelet, necklace, ear-rings, and brooch—composed of pale flat oblong topazes, about two-thirds of an inch in length, linked together by a sort of elaborate and very elegant chain-work composed of brilliants; each topaze being embroidered, so to say, with a tiny, but most exquisite wreath, whose leaves are of brilliants, and whose flowers are of rubies. The brooch, corresponding to this novel necklace, is composed of a very large topaze, with smaller ones pendant below it, all reproducing these beautiful wreaths set into the substance of their stones. Another set offers an equally elaborate design, a net-work of diamonds, with rosettes of rubies set round a turquoise, at each reticulation. The brooch of this set represents a basket of open-work, composed of diamonds, and holding a large bouquet, composed of rubies, turquoises, and pearls. The brooch of another marvellous set consists of an immense pearl, a *lusus naturæ* as large as half an hen's egg would be if cut through from end to end. This strange pearl has a depression in the middle, like a niche, with a raised rim beneath the hollow. In this hollow the craft of the jeweller has placed a swan, in full relief, its body and wings being formed of diamonds, its head of a whimsically-shaped pearl, exactly like a swan's head, with two specks of black diamonds for its eyes, and a gold bill of exquisite workmanship. This dainty creature seems to be swimming in a silvery lake, perfectly imitated by the ledge-like protuberance of the pearl underneath it. Every object in the window is, in its own way, as elaborate as the *parures* now described.

The other jewellers, not to be entirely eclipsed, are coming out in the same style; the goldsmiths and coralworkers are following in their wake, and are treating us with earrings four inches long, and brooches gradually approaching the dimensions of saucers.

Among the prettiest examples of curiosities in the way of jewels, I may here recall to the memory of your readers the beautiful little watch given by the Emperor to the Prince of Wales, when in this city, with his Royal Mamma, during the famous visit of 1855. The case of the watch in question is formed of a single ruby, split in two, and hollowed out inside, so as to receive the works. The mention of which lilliputian *bijou* reminds me of the wonderful little watch, displayed at the Great Exhibition of that year, by one of the English makers, whose diameter was of eleven *millimètres* only. Beaumarchais, who began life as a watchmaker, and whose claim to the remembrance of posterity is founded rather on his creation of *The Barber of Seville* than on the pomps and vanities of his courtier-days, had been employed by Louis XV. previous to his entrance into the field of literature, to make a watch for Madame de Pompadour. This watch, which was supposed to have attained the smallest possible dimensions in which a watch could be made to work, was only nine *millimètres* in diameter and was set in a finger ring. But the *chef d'œuvre* of smallness in the way of mechanism are two little watches, one by Sordet of Geneva, the other by Patek of the same city, each composed of over a hundred pieces, both of which are but half the size of a silver penny! Equally curious is the formidable pistol of the Brothers Audemars, of the neighbouring Valle of Joux, which engine of destruction, composed of 22 pieces, weighs three hundreths of a grain, about as long as three pin's heads, and fires off its atom of a a charge with a detonation proportioned to its calibre.

Jasmin, the poet so dear to the whole south of France, who began life as a barber, and has immortalised himself by the admirable poems he has written in the old, and very beautiful Langedocean tongue (the *Provençal* of the the Troubadours) is dead, to the grief of all France, proud of his name and fame. All that the bestowal of orders, gold pens, silver inkstands, wreaths of gold and jewels, could do to make a man happy, the amiable, witty, and paper poet had long enjoyed. He had lately brought out, under the title of *Les Papillotes* (curl-papers) a complete edition of his works. Those who read the *Provençal* tongue, now classed as an "idiom," declare it to be far richer, more flexible and more melodious than the modern French which has supplanted it; and assert that it is as essentially poetic, as the latter is prosaic. Jasmin was a member of nearly all the literary societies of Europe, and is placed, by his admirers, on a pedestal higher than that of Lamartine. His old age seems to have passed as genially and happily as that of Scott; and literary tourists made it a point to visit the pretty house whose occupation by the poet has made Agen famous.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

KHANDEISH, 11TH NOV.

THE Criminal Sessions for the current month commenced, before W. M. P. Coghlan, Esquire, Acting Session Judge, on Thursday the 3rd, and terminated on Thursday the 10th instant. There were eleven cases for trial—one of murder, one of concealment of birth by secret disposal of the dead body, one of forgery, one of dacoity, one of robbery, one of robbery and voluntarily causing hurt, one of receiving stolen property, one of giving false evidence, one of making a false statement in a declaration receivable in evidence by law, one of fraudulently attempting to pass a counterfeit of the Queen's coin, and one of intentional insult to provoke a breach of the public peace. The prisoner in the case of the murder has been convicted and sentenced to death subject to confirmation by Her Majesty's High Court of Judi[illegible] and the prisoners in the cases of robbery, receiving [illegible]operty, giving false evidence, making a false statement and intentional insult, have also been convicted and sentenced to different terms of rigorous imprisonment extending from three months to seven years, except the prisoner in the last case, who has been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 3 only or to undergo six days' simple imprisonment in default. The prisoners in the remaining cases were acquitted and discharged.

The next Sessions will be opened on the 1st proximo.

CALCUTTA, 5TH NOV.

EUROPEAN society in Bengal is going through a phase of torpor, the causes of which are not apparent. Calms generally either succeed or precede storms; and, as in the present instance the former is not the case, it may be that we are on the eve of a period of abnormal activity. Not only does no public question seem of sufficient importance to arouse people from their apathy; but public amusements have ceased to hold out their usual attraction. The question of the abolition of the Grand Jury has been pointedly put before the public; but it speaks not. The sporting season has commenced; but it neither bets nor attends the races. The Burdwan meeting has been a perfect farce; and the grand rendezvous for sportsmen and pleasure seekers on this side of India, Sonepore, bids fair this year to be deserted. With reference to Burdwan, says the *Englishman*, "The 'Scurry' meeting was, most appropriately closed here by 'a scratch' settling. No settling day had been fixed; but by common consent a number of those interested came together 'promiskus', as Mrs. Gamp has it, 'when every body present paid every body present and left the receiving for a more convenient season.'" Even the native community seems to be similarly affected; the cyclone has failed to arouse them: and the Dewallee passed away in comparative darkness. Perhaps they are waiting for an earthquake, or the next cyclone, which has been prophecied to visit us between the 30th October and the 7th November, and is, from the appearance of the sky, very likely now brewing. The weather has been again for some days close and hot, with a cloudy sky, after a week of very cool and pleasant weather. On the 22nd ultimo there was another cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, which passed over the Sandheads. Several ships were dismasted, among them the *Hotspur*, and the outer light-ship was driven from its anchoring ground. On Monday next the Municipality are to consider the question of making the local police a local charge. The principle, I imagine, cannot well be contested, however disagreeable the consequences may be. The Municipality have, however, a *quid pro quo* for the Government in the shape of a proposition, the principle of which is equally indisputable, that the Government should also pay its quota to the Municipal funds, from the expenditure of which it derives so much benefit; and this quota, at the rate of assessment proposed, will more than equal the charge of the police. I have no doubt this proposition will place the Government and the Municipality in a position of mutual antagonism; and then the public will learn how far the latter body has any independent existence or influence. The Legislative Council held their first sitting yesterday, when Professor Maine in a very able speech introduced a bill for the re-marriage of native converts to Christianity. The bill provoked no discussion, and will, no doubt, pass into law. It seems to me that this law is a somewhat one-sided piece of legislation; and it is but fair that Christian converts to Mahomedanism, or other "issue" that will admit them, should be similarly privileged.

In consequence of the destruction of St. James' Theatre, permission had been granted to the Thorne Company to act in the Town Hall; and they have, at considerable expense, fitted up a stage there. It appears, however, that there is an old order of the Government, which had been overlooked, to the effect that that sacred edifice shall not be desecrated by theatrical performances; and a notice has consequently been issued that after the performance of Monday next, in which H. M.'s 52nd and the ladies of the Thorne Company unite their efforts for the Cyclone Relief Fund, no others will be permitted. With a Puritan Governor General, I fear, there is little chance of this absurd order being rescinded even under the exceptional circumstances of the case; and we shall be denied one of the few amusements that are occasionally available to Europeans in this dullest of cities, till some one shall be foolish enough to invest in another Theatre. The performances of the Thorne Company, which I noticed in a former letter, were below mediocrity. Even their pronunciation was not so correct as it might have been. The novelty of female actors, however, was an attraction; and if they did not make much money, they have probably not lost. Their career here has been diversified, I hear, by a bubble among themselves which afforded considerable amusement to the residents of the Hotel they are residing in. The Lancashire Bell-ringers are here, and give their first performance in the Town Hall, if bell-ringing is to be suffered there, on Tuesday next. Truly the British Government of India is the most morose of Governments, whether in its bearing towards Europeans or natives.

Calcutta at present exhibits the phenomenon of plenty of money, with very low prices of produce. There seems to be a general expectation of a commercial crisis in England, which will, I fear, be but too completely realised. Complaints still continue to pour in from Assam and Cachar of the ruinous consequences of the present law regarding coolies; and I see nothing to avert the abandonment of those Provinces but speedy and vigorous action on the part of the Legislature, which we can scarcely venture to hope for. The *Indian Daily News* has hoisted signals of distress. It has come out with a notice to subscribers that the paper can no longer be delivered except for payment in advance. They are beginning to discover what they might have known before, that Bengalees and Eurasians are not good paymasters. As they have nothing now but their, for the most part, very dubious subscriptions to rely upon, I do not think they can survive the present year. The time has not yet come for cheap newspapers in India. We are all, of course, very grateful to the projectors for trying the experiment and are thankful that it is *in corpore vili*. The state of the Bombay Postal arrangements seems perfectly hopeless. I sent you a letter a few days before the cyclone, which, from its non-appearance, was, I suppose, never delivered, and your paper still arrives very irregularly.

BOMBAY.

THE recess of the High Court terminated on Saturday last, and will resume its sittings from this day.

MAILS for Singapore and Hongkong, per Steamer *Elgin*, will be closed to-morrow, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MAILS for Zanzibar, per Bagla *Khutow pad*, will be closed to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Bombay will be sold by public auction to-day at 2 P. M. by Messrs. Bennett and Co.

A HACK buggy driver was fined five rupees the other day by Mr. Brown for refusing to take fare from one John Smith, Proprietor of the Southampton Hotel.

THE allotment of shares in the Bombay General Credit and Insurance Corporation will be issued in a day or two, when the Memorandum and Articles of Association will be at the office of the Solicitors for signature.

THE following additional passengers will proceed to-day by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Emeu* to Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton:—Mr. Grant; Mrs. Phillips and and two infants, and Captain Alfred Pike.

WE learn, on the best authority, that the Directors of the Bombay Presidency Bank have determined not to call up any further portion of the Capital of the Bank for some time to come; the £600,000 already paid up, with the large amount of deposits supplying sufficient funds for the Bank to work with.

WE learn that Mr. Taylor, of the Bombay High Court, has placed his appointment at the disposal of the Chief Justice in anticipation of an early return to England. Mr. Taylor will of course continue to perform the duties of his office until it will be convenient to the Chief Justice to dispense with them.

ON Friday last a ruffianly looking Hindoo, by name Essoo Luxamon, was sentenced by Mr. Brown, the Magistrate, to one month's imprisonment, for stealing a quantity of wood of the value of two rupees, the property of Mr. Narayen Dunnajee, Interpreter of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

A BANIAN appeared on Saturday last before H. E. Lecke, Esq., the Acting Second Magistrate of Police, and applied for a summons to be issued against a certain Hindoo, who, the applicant stated, had detained a Share Certificate of his, which was lost by him in the share market a few days ago. His Worship refused the application, and advised the applicant to go to the Bombay Small Cause Court.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON THE BHORE GHAUT INCLINE.—Having made enquiries in reference to the accident which occurred at the reversing station on the Bhore Ghaut Incline on Sunday the 6th inst., some particulars of which were reported in our impression of the 8th instant, we are satisfied that our statement was substantially correct, that no passengers were injured beyond a slight graze sustained by one [illegible] his leg.

THE ship Go[illegible] on Saturday. [illegible] and encountered very [illegible] On the 5th August spoke th[illegible] in lat. 38-56 N., long. 14-[illegible] the 16th, the barque *Albatross* [illegible] W. September 19th, ship *Antip*[illegible] 39-47 E. 65 days out; and also th[illegible] On the 27th, the ship *Queen of the* [illegible] long. 44-32 E., 75 days out; and at th[illegible] ship *Algiers* with troops.

THE following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in September 1864, is extracted from the *Gazette of India*:—

	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees. Govt.	Merchts.	Coined and counted during the month, valued in Rupees.
Calcutta	10,962	22,11,285	4,45,192
Madras	......	5,15,489	2,78,823
Bombay	......	68,40,591	24,09,290

THE following is the list of passengers per ship *Windsor Castle*, W. Broughton Pryce, Commander, which arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from London:—Mrs. Pierce; Mrs. Wilson; Captain and Mrs. Carew; Miss Lamb; Miss Vernon; Miss McMullen; 2 Miss Klingelhoefer; Mrs. Small and 3 children; Mr. and Mrs. Wareham; Ensign Meacham, Officer in charge of troops; Captain Meade; Riding Master Stogell; Lieut. Taylor; Lieut. Annesley; Lieut. Bucke; Lieut. Molloy; Assistant Surgeon Taylor; Lieut. C. Graham; Lieut. Sacu; 113 men, 20 women, and 2 children.

THE BOMBAY AND BARODA RAILWAY.—We are in a position to state that the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company's line from Bandora to Bussein has been finally passed by the Government Engineer as fit for opening to the public for passenger traffic, but that the portion between the Bandora Station and Bellasis Road requires attention in several minor matters, the chief of which is the completion of the temporary station now under construction between the Bellasis and Falkland Roads. These works it is expected will all be completed in four or five days hence, when a final inspection will be made prior to sanctioning the line being opened.

THE AMERICAN MISSION.—We have much pleasure in stating that the receipts of the American Board for Foreign Missions, according to intelligence lately received here, have been this year unprecedentedly large. It was feared that there would be a deficit of 100,000 dlrs. at the end of the financial year; but instead of this there was a balance in the treasury, and no debt at all. Nearly 200,000 dlrs. were contributed in the last two months. For some time past remittances from America realized but 40 per cent. of the cost of the bills, in consequence of the high rate of exchange. The friends of the cause in America have taken this into account in their contributions.—*Bombay Guardian.*

SCARCITY OF WATER IN POONA.—The following extract is from the letter of a Municipal Commissioner, dated a day or two since:

"The distress in Poona, arising from the want of water, is daily increasing, and the Municipal Commissioners have offered to take charge of all private, as well as public, wells and tanks. The inhabitants of the city—although the S. W. Monsoon has barely passed away—wait round the wells till 12 o'clock at night to get a few drops of water!! We are glad to hear that an old and respectable Company has applied to Government for the privilege of constructing Water Works to supply the capital of the Deccan. It is now amply proved that the benevolent work of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy is insufficient for the purpose he had in view, and we trust to hear that the proposal alluded to has met with the success it deserves."

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND ITS REMEDY.—The *Friend of India* says "that with a view to prevent the sale of unwholesome food and drink within the town of Calcutta, the Justices have provided for the maintenance of an additional establishment for the systematic inspection of all food and drink exposed for sale, and that they are prepared to aid any well devised plan for the establishment, inspection, and control of licensed slaughter-houses: to watch and supervise the grant of licenses for the sale of spirits and intoxicating drugs within the town; to assist in affording a supply of wholesome water to the shipping. At the same time the Justices require the aid of Government in carrying out these measures, and suggest that the grant of licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors and drugs should be placed in their hands."

The Bombay authorities might take a hint from this.

THE P. and O. Company's Steamer *Ganges*, Captain J. Bernard, which leaves this port to-day for China direct, carries 1153 chests of Malwa opium, and the following passengers:—

For Shanghai.—Mr. Jamieson and Mr. and Mrs. Turner.
For Singapore.—Mr. Edwards and Mrs. E. Bennet.
For Calcutta.—Mr. Cumming; Dr. Duguid; Mr. and Mrs. Duncan; and Mr. Conyers.
For Penang.—Mr. and Mrs. Davidson and Miss Forbes.
For Ceylon.—Mr. Duff; Mr. T. F. Owen; and Mr. and Mrs. Rudd.
For Madras.—Captain Boardman.
For Hongkong.—Mr. J. Baily; Mr. F. M. Gibbs; Mr. A. Myer; Mr. Renner; Mr. A. Wilkinson; Mr. Austin; Mr. Peterson; Mr. A. Nelson; and Colonel Kirkham.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

COCHIN.—We hear upon good authority, that H. M. Ship *Princess Royal*, bearing the flag of Admiral King will soon visit our Port. We believe that the Admiral's visit is connected with the anchorage at Narakal as that place is attracting a great deal of attention, and is is contemplated by Government to subsidise a steamer to ply between Bombay and Narakal, and convey the Bi-monthly Overland Mails for Madras to the latter port, for transmission by backwater and rail to the Presidency. The advantages of Narakal are so manifest, and so frequently brought to the notice of the public, that it is needless to [illegible]ulate the serenity of its waters, and the safety of its shores. It is not perhaps generally known that during the past monsoon—a monsoon by no means light, several vessels have loaded and unloaded, and the steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company have regularly touched at their due dates, landed and received mails, passengers, and cargo, with perfect safety and convenience, whilst the neighbouring port of Cochin and the adjoining coasts were unapproachable. We have no doubt that an enterprising and [illegible] spirited firm of this place will ere long submit to the Madras Government, a scheme for connecting the ports of British Cochin and Narakal with the Shoranoor station, by a branch line of rail. If we are not greatly mistaken, this vast undertaking will be entirely carried out by private capital without even seeking the security of a Government guarantee. We cannot at present enter into the details of the scheme; but they will soon be laid before the public. We trust the Government will not fail to afford every encouragement to the spirited promoters, and readily concede all the facilities required by them for the successful accomplishment of the important project.—*Malabar Mail.*

RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON THE THULL GHAUT.

We are informed that an accident occurred on the works of the Thull Ghaut Incline of the G. I. P. Railway on the [illegible] instant. It appears that three waggons of chunam were being unloaded on the incline when through some neglect on the part of those unloading the waggons, possibly not having been properly "scotched," got loose and run down the incline with considerable velocity and on arriving at the Egaum viaduct, where a number of coolies were at work, the waggons smashed in among them, killing sixteen men. The line over the Thull Ghaut Incline is not yet in charge of the Railway Company but in the hands of the contractors Messrs. Wythes and Jackson. It is still under construction and none of the Company's trains are running over it.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's Jury was empannelled on Saturday last at Doobee Talao, on view of the body of a Parsee named Rustomjee Cursetjee, aged about twenty-four. From the evidence of the father of the deceased, it appeared that the deceased, who was not right in the mind, did not live with him but wandered about the streets. On the night of Friday last, at about half-past ten o'clock, in consequence of information he received, he went to a well in the neighbourhood, and there saw the body of his son, who was quite dead.

Verdict—"The deceased in a state of insanity committed suicide by throwing himself into a well."

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*12th November.*

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

THEFT OF PIECE GOODS.—Dajee Baboo, Sudoo Baboo, and Baloo Gopal were placed at the bar, at the instance of one Munjee Khemjee, charged with the theft of piece goods, of the value of Rs. 360, the property of the said Munjee Khemjee.

Prosecutor deposed:—I am a dealer in piece goods and live in Bellajee Shamsett Street. My shop is in Shaik Memon Street. I have a godown in Champa Gulley. On the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in consequence of information I received from Police Jemadar Atmaram, I went to the Market Chowkey where I saw the twenty-eight pieces of piece goods. I also saw the prisoners Nos. 1 and 3 there. About half past 3 o'clock the same afternoon, I went to the Null Bazaar with the police, and the first and third prisoners, and I there saw a piece of longcloth in the shop of one Purshotum. I also saw in another shop opposite, belonging to one Ragoonath, seven pieces of longcloth. I recognised all the piece goods as my property, and they are of the value of Rs. 360. For the last four years I have been constantly losing piece goods.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Hafees Meera was placed yesterday at the bar, charged with having stolen a pocket book, three annas, and six pies, the property of one Diogo Figare, a servant in the employ of Mr. F[illegible].

The evidence of the prosecutor and a policeman was of so satisfactory a nature, that His Worship convicted the offender, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*11th November.*

(BEFORE J. F. HOLE, ESQ.)

Hurgowun Vajaram vs. Saburchund Javer and others.

REFUSING TO TAKE DELIVERY.—In this action the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of Rs. 723-10-11, being the difference in price of eight cases of yellow metal weighing 81 cwt. and 10 lbs., ex *Robert Ritson*, contracted to be purchased by defendants, as per written agreement dated the 24th February 1864, and the amount realized [illegible] public sale.

[illegible] behalf of the plaintiff [illegible] —On [illegible] to sell to the defendants [illegible], which were to arrive per [illegible] arrival of the goods notice was given to the defendants to take delivery of them. They did not do so, but raised a dispute that the goods were not of the quality agreed to be sold. Upon this the plaintiff sent another notice to the defendants, informing them that a survey would be made on the goods on the day mentioned in the notice, and requested them to attend with their surveyor on the day and the place named. Plaintiff with his surveyor, Captain John Dixon, attended in a warehouse at Pydhownee where these goods were deposited, but neither the defendants, nor any one on their behalf attended at the spot, whereupon an *experte* survey was made. The goods were subsequently disposed of at a public sale: and the plaintiff now sought to recover the difference between the contract price and the price at which they were sold at auction.

Mr. Khunderao for the defence admitted that the goods were sold, notices were received but contended that they were not of the quality agreed to be sold, namely, that when some of the sheets being examined by his clients at the Custom House Bunder they found them to be hard.

On behalf of the plaintiff it was proved by Captain Dixon, the surveyor, that a survey was held on these goods by him, and he found them to be soft, and of good quality. The survey certificate was read and recorded.

The evidence of the plaintiff was to the effect that, when the defendants raised a dispute that the sheets were hard, and not of the quality agreed to be sold, he served them with a notice, intimating them of the survey which was to be held on the goods; but they failed to attend at the survey, when an *experte* survey was made, and the goods were disposed of at a public auction.

One of the defendants and several of their witnesses were then examined and cross-examined at considerable length by the respective advocates of the parties, when it turned out that some one examined one or two sheets of metal at the Custom House Bunder, but it did not appear distinctly from the evidence of any of the witnesses that the metal was hard. On this point the evidence was of quite a contradictory nature.

His Honor in delivering the Judgment observed that, the plaintiff was entitled to recover the amount sued for. The contract and the delivery were admitted; the sole question before the Court was a question of fact. Defendants said that it was a hard metal and not according to the contract. It appeared from the evidence that soon after the arrival of the goods, defendants were called upon to take delivery of the same, when one of them in company with two of his friends went to the Custom House Bunder, and examined two sheets out of the cases. One of the witnesses stated that the metal was hard, while the other on the contrary gave quite a different version of the story, and his evidence was not at all reliable. The plaintiff stated that he called upon the defendants to attend the survey, they did not do so, when an *experte* survey was made on the goods. It appeared to the Court that plaintiff gave a sufficient notice to the defendants to take delivery of the goods, but when they failed so to do, he disposed them off at a public sale. The question was whether the goods were of a hard nature; but the evidence to that effect was not to be relied upon. The evidence of Captain Dixon on this point was quite satisfactory. He stated that he surveyed the goods in a godown at Pydhownee and he found them to be soft and of good quality. As the goods were sold after a sufficient notice, the defendants were liable to pay the difference between the contract price and the price at which the goods were sold at public auction. The Court entered a verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 723-10-11, and certified for costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

I.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Unless some measures are taken for moderating the ardour and improving the manners of the Lumley of Bombay, I fear the newly established Italian Opera will prove a source of unmitigated annoyance to all subscribers instead of that pleasant evening rendezvous which we had all hoped to see.

During yesterday evening's performance of the Trovatore the Impresario became engaged in so violent a discussion with one of the subscribers, that in any other place but Bombay he would in all probability have been forcibly ejected from his own Theatre; the same scene was renewed with even greater violence at the close of the performance, and will in all probability be repeated on many future occasions to the disgust of the subscribers and probably the astonishment of the natives present, unless the "Managing Committee" take some steps for maintaining the decency of the performances and protecting subscribers from the unwarrantable insolence of the Impresario.

I trust you will not refuse your powerful aid in bringing about this very desirable result; the Italian Opera will otherwise dwindle into a caricature instead of an improvement on the old Grant Road Theatre, and the notices about smoking and champagne which have been printed in large letters upon the gaze of the subscribers do not tend to diminish the resemblance between the Bombay Italian Opera and the London Victoria Theatre in the New Cut.

A SUBSCRIBER.

12th Nov.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your journal to impress on the Manager of the Opera Troupe the advisability of their reducing the rates of subscription on "Public Nights." The present rates are Rs. 10-8 and 5. I would suggest their being reduced to Rs. 5-4 and 2, and I will ensure a crowded house on "Public Nights." There are a great many in Bombay who appreciate good music but are deprived of hearing the Opera simply on account of the high rates for seats.

I am certain the Manager will consider over my suggestion, and I trust it may be carried out.

D. E. C. C.

Bombay, 12th November.

A REPLY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I got out of my cab to *ventilate* myself but—as Mr. Jonathan Nathaniel Cosmopolitan Beyts would have said it though not truly—to *vent* my ill humour. With all due deference to him and to what he has affirmed in his letter of to-day, I know, beyond a doubt, as my information was received from a very reliable source, that what I said in reference to the giving away or rather promising away, which is tantamount, as the candidate was certain that in spite of all other influence the billet was secure for him, was the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. One question, and I will "wind up." Why was not the office under reference given to Mr. Durham who is more than six years, I learn, in the Department and who, as the next in office, has acted *ex officio* for the Clerk of the Board on more than two occasions and with no discredit to himself? Why, I ask, has he been allowed to be superseded for the fourth time? I have no doubt had Mr. Durham been otherwise than a family man he would have given the Commissioners a "bit of his mind" and resigned his appointment. This circumstance has been taken advantage of, as they know he dare not—for the sake of his family—throw away the dirty water before he has got the clean. The Commissioners have to oblige some friends—and this despite justice, despite claims, and despite the desperation of their victim. *Fiat justitia ruat cœlum* is a strong but ever forgotten aphorism.

DIOGENES.

THE INVENTIONS AND DEVELOPMENTS OF GENIUS IN BOMBAY DURING THE AMERICAN WAR.

VIII.—FINANCE ASSOCIATIONS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—'Tis a thousand pities to disturb the fancied security and general contentedness which prevails around in these merry days of money-making by my croakings and bemoanings; in days when Promoters laugh, and winners chuckle, and losers smile in hope of "better luck"; in days when all the Western Presidency is prosperity and blaze; in days when able Governors think it high policy to direct as to the Fife and Drum and Feu-de-joie view of our affairs, telling us to wail over the vacuum of the past, to boast over the tangible successes of inventions and developments of the present, and to muddle over the glorious certainty of a bright and dazzling future, proclaiming to all willing ears meanwhile, "behold the commercial capital of India"; in days when many true men in our midst are ready to give increasing fulness to the general chuckle of our wealth, our consequence, and our ambition. How perseveringly are we endeavouring to arouse the jealousy, the ill-will, and jocundity of the people of the Ganges and the Carnatic by the everlasting cry COCK-A-DOODLE-DO! What a pretty figure do we cut? Am I asked have we not a right to crow over our wealth, our influence, and our position? I reply it is unseemly, it is wretchedly un-English. Rather let others blow our trumpet for us, and let our care be to show that our prosperity, our wealth, our commercial morality, our inventions, and our developments are the standard by which we desire to be judged; we at least should only show an anxious care that all is healthy within our constitution, all upright in our dealings, all sound in our bones. The surest way to shipwreck at the close of a voyage is to forget the call of soundings, and to employ ourselves in gazing on the beauties of the bay. Marengo was lost after it was won!

I hate to see a fellow sitting on a barrel of gunpowder with half the lid off, smoking his pipe, and laughing at his chum whom he sees stuck fast in a pitchbarrel. The difference is annihilation against the loss of a pair of breeches. So it is with us here. Our Banking and Finance operations are fast becoming converted into explosive compounds which give promise of blowing us and our developments into the regions of the moon; and how we are to get back again, there being no budget and estimate for public works yet sanctioned for a grand trunk road from that quarter, nobody knows or cares; but that some of us will come under the power of a lunar influence admits of not a shadow of doubt, if we have not already reached that happy state.

Sir, the time has not yet come in which my duty will arouse me to startle your readers with a statement of the millions of money we have placed in the custody of a few Finance Association Promoters to toss about like bullets on a common, to be lost in ditches, dykes, and sink-holes; or like jugglers' balls, cutting fantastic capers in the air till they become lost in the meshes of a tangled imagery. Of what use is it to show we have now thirty millions of capital at the mercy of a few men who know nothing of Banking or Finance, when Christmas may see it doubled, and Michaelmas next may find it quadrupled? A Donkeyworked snap like "Q." cannot be eternally at figures, though he will have one parting smash at them when development is "in at the death." My business is with the present, and I write in no interests but in those of present security and prospective safety. To do this effectually and to get a hearing when all around is madness, din, and confusion is no easy matter. What style, what reason, what argument will suffice? A writer addressing a Bombay auditory on the speculative [illegible] should write so as [illegible] general hallucination in terms of insanity or something akin to it. Common powder and shot won't do, even gun-cotton and the most explosive compounds from the chlorides would not produce order and sobriety or restore the lost balance of decorum. Take up every list of names of new Promoters of Finance Associations, and we find respectability and honesty running down the scale: and bad as things may be now, I believe they could yet reach a fair haven; but where is it to end? My coachman's son wants to get up either a Finance or a Reclamation: he thinks of joining Bombay with Ceylon, and all beachward is to be harbours, docks, slips, wharves and store-houses, for all the commerce of the world, and a little more for anything new that might turn up. I shaved his head and blistered it, at the risk of being indicted for cruelty which he thinks would serve me right.

The dozen of "Finance Associations" now about to do our business for us will not mind being looked at or questioned. Public men must be known to the public, trusted by the public, and must not mind being tickled by the public. It will not do to look upon a "Financial" as a pleasure yacht or a preserve, specially set apart for the recreation and amusement of the Directors, because "that cock won't fight." The position of Director may be, and probably is, one of profit and influence, but, my dear friends, it is also one of trust, labour, and responsibility. The ready way in which Promoters and Directors are found, or find themselves, gives a handle to the impression that the labour and responsibility are all moonshine; that it may be given up and forgotten as soon as their craws are filled; or that they may "levant" or "skedaddle" to the tune of "The girl I left behind me." If this be your reading of the law of trust, my dear Joes and Dasses, my dear Lyeoes and Frithoes, rest assured you will be the better of spending a few gold mohurs at Barton's, or, take my jolly good English word for it gratis, the bailiffs of the High Court will be chasing you red-hot through the interesting dominions of the Khan of Tartary with a process verbal and a process compulsio, to come back to tea.

When twenty Financial Associations are shown in the share list, which is what we may soon expect, and these associations are the representatives of thirty millions sterling, we shall be naturally tempted to ask the Directors to turn out their office drawers, invert their pockets, and let us peep into their fire-proofs to get at a true inventory of assets. We have a right to enquire how these thirty millions of money were procured. Is it true that, when five pairs of boots are "allotted" to Jones in "Smith's Financial," Jones pays cash for one pair and "deposits" four pairs of old shoes as "security" for the remainder of the money? If this is the way to "do" business, the concern must be "done" out of four-fifths of its expressed capital, barring what the shoes will fetch, and it really has only 20 instead of 100 lakhs to work upon. And, again, if "Smith's Financial" stands at a declared premium of 50 per cent. on 100 lakhs of represented capital, while there are only 20 lakhs actually "paid up," the premium which the public is paying as the shares change hands is really and in fact 250 per cent. on the full amount of money banked. Here's where speculation begins to run riot and the public begins to go mad, and it is on this rock that shipwreck will occur.

Then the "accommodation" of our Financials is surely too lax for the times and requires looking after. Handing in a parcel of old shoes as "security" in the shape of Bank and Financial shares is not the most correct way to do business. I don't care to be told that these old shoes have a certain known value for which they can be sold, and that when that value is depreciated by a falling market the depositors are bound to come up with another bottle of "Day and Martin" to brush them up and give them fresh lustre; although this may go on for a long [illegible] as certain in its operation as the course of the sun, I know the day will come when the whole of the thirty millions which we purpose investing in "Financials," and which may in a few months be commanding a premium of 50 per cent. making in all 45 millions sterling, which share-dealers will *think* they are owners of, will come down with a smash and a crash, and the premium of 15 millions will be visible only in the blank visages of Holders, Managers, and Directors, and will be strongly reflected in the regions of space, far beyond the clutch of the most fierce French balloon-hunter, and not to be overtaken by the losers even if they chased after it in a body on the backs of flying ostriches armed with the lasso and the boathook. In what proportion Shareholders and "Financials" will be losers in that day, must depend on the quality of the shares held and deposited, and the amount of "accommodation" which these Financials have afforded to the busy stock-jobber, and the amount of picking to be obtained from the bones of those who have been favourably treated by the Financial.

That every "Financial Association" will suffer in the manner indicated is not probable, for I observe there are some "Financials" bent on following a track which will carry them out of the American Cyclone. These "Financials" deserve well of the public and will fare well, and it will probably be my business to give them the helping hand of a just and generous criticism when I come to single out each craft for review; but there are others, many others, "got up" merely for personal profit and immediate gain; these will certainly spread a wide ruin if permitted to go on unheeded, and it will be my business to look closely after them. The Pillory might be profitably revived to reward such fellows, while the Garrison Band might be called out in "shirt-sleeves" to enliven the scene by playing the "Rogue's March." Legislation and Legislative Council, Oh aye! Mighty fine for "I have the honour *to be*," while its nobody's business to have the honour *to do*, except the Promoters, who are now daily calling upon a gullible and too trusting public to come forward and submit themselves under the benign infliction of the skinning process to have the honour *to suffer*.

12th November. Q.

THE SECOND CYCLONE.

(To the Editor of the Englishman.)

DEAR SIR,—Having seen in your paper an interesting description of the gale of the 22nd experienced by Captain H. Toynbee in the *Hotspur*, I think it likely some of your readers may be glad to know the state of the weather, wind and sea on the Coast at the same time, and for the three days previous, when the S.S. *Penang*, under my command, was following her course, evidently under the influence of the same gale though very distant from its centre. I beg to subjoin the following extract:—

October 19th.—We weighed from Coconada Roads with a fresh wind from N. E. which increased to a strong breeze. The weather thick and hazy with rain, Barometer at noon 30.04 and a smooth sea.

October 20.—At 1 A. M. the Barometer 29.91, weather rainy and dirty, wind still strong at N. N. E., but sea moderate. The material signs of a Cyclone wanting. 8 A. M. brisk gale at N. E. with rain, Bar. 30.00, sea rising. By 5 P. M. the wind had abated and the sea was smooth. Anchored off Bimlipatam in 8 fathoms, and during the night had a land breeze and some rain. The sea, with exception of the usual Easterly swell, remaining smooth, but the Barometer falling slowly.

October 21st.—At 3 A. M. BAR. 29.74. The sky looked threatening, the wind increasing at N. N. W. with lightning to the N. E. ward the ship was got under weigh and ran to the S. E. ward. At daylight the appearance to the N. E. was very threatening although there was a fine sky to the south; the wind increasing and blowing with alternate gusts and lulls, its direction still N. N. W. At 10 A. M. the Bar. 29.74 ceased to fall, and by noon the ship having gained an offing of 50 miles and cleared the storm, she was hove to. The wind at that time a fresh gale at N. W. with a high cross sea, running strong from the N. E. against that caused by the prevailing wind and forming in heaps, causing the steamer, light as she was, to ship a good deal of water over all. In the mean time, the boats had been securely lashed and every preparation made for a gale. Jib boom housed and mizen topmast and after yards sent on deck, hatches battened, &c. The noon position was lat. 17° 12' N. long. 84° 20' E. and bar. 29° 84'. At 1 P. M. the wind decreased and sea moderated slightly. 2 P. M. Little wind, and soon after the sun came out and the weather appeared much finer, but the sea was high and barometer stationary. 4 P. M. bar. 29° 86'. Squalls of rain to the S. W. and a heavy leaden sky to the N. E. ward. The sea now abating somewhat; put the ship again under steam, with her head to the Northward, and made all fore and aft sail. At 8, fine clear weather overhead, with considerably less sea, but lightning still in the N. E. quarter.

October 22nd.—By 8 A. M. the ship was brought in with the land near the town of Pondy, being in search of a disabled pilot brig. Wind throughout the day Westerly, light, and variable, and the weather fine, clear and pleasant, the sea remarkably smooth. At noon we observed in lat. 19° 1' N. long. 84° 45, E. 3 P. M. I landed at Gopalpore to make enquiry for the missing vessel and the surf was no greater than usual. At 7 P. M. the flash of a blue-light was seen and steered for and at 10 P. M. the *Penang* had the Pilot Brig *Foam* in tow, then in a position ten miles East of Ganjam Bluff, the water was smooth, and starlight. After which, until the steamer's arrival in Calcutta, the weather continued fine. What strikes me forcibly is the slight fall of Barometer experienced by us, although we were evidently not very distant from the centre of the storm that was felt by the *Hotspur* and disabled at *Alnwick Castle*, and the fact, that while ships were being thrown on their beam ends and dismasted near the Sand-Heads, others within 250 miles of them were experiencing the finest possible weather, with not a ripple on the sea. A fact that illustrates the very limited nature of these travelling storms. An application of Piddington's *Horn card* to the directions in which we had the wind will show that the storm's track was from S. S. W. to N. N. E. or there about, and in this Captain Toynbee, with whom I have communicated, appears to agree.—I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

F. BLACKMORE.

Steam ship *Penang*, Calcutta, 4th Nov. 1864.

SPORTING.

PROSPECTUS of Gymkhana Meeting to be held on the Sands on Wednesday the 23rd instant. Stewards to be subsequently selected.

HURDLE RACE.—½ mile—over 3 hurdles 3 feet 3 inches high. Gentlemen riders. Catch weights over 10 stone. Entrance Rs. 30 with —— added.

HACK RACES.—½ mile. G. R. Catch weights over 11 stone. Entrance Rs. 20 with —— added.

LADIES' PURSE.—½ mile. G. R. Catch weight to be ridden in side saddles with ladies' skirts. Entrance Rs. 20 with —— added.

HARNESS RACE.—For horses that have been regularly driven in harness. To be driven to the course on the afternoon of Wednesday the 22nd. and previous to the race being run. ½ mile. Catch weights over 10 stone. G. R. Entrance Rs. 20 with —— added.

RULES.

None but untrained horses will be allowed to compete, which will be decided, as well as other disputes, by the Stewards, whose decision will be final.

Money will be added to each race in proportion to the amount of Subscriptions.

No person can enter a horse unless he has subscribed one G. M. to the fund.

All races to be ridden in colours: any one not doing so to pay one G. M.

All entries to be addressed to Captain Morgan, 28th Regt., Colaba, before 12 (noon) the day before the races, but horses can be entered by paying double up to 1 P.M. on the day of the race.

Any gentlemen desirous of subscribing to the Gymkhana will be good enough to notify the same at their earliest convenience.

BENGAL.

A STORY of official energy has reached us, which is worth recording for its novelty as well as ingenuity displayed. The British ship *Aladdin*, as our readers know, has, ever since the evening of the memorable 5th of October, usurped to herself the entire monopoly of the railway jetty at Armenian Ghaut, to the complete exclusion of railway travellers and the great grief of the Railway Company. The united horse power of all the tugs in the river has been tried, but in vain, to get her off; and we believe it is the opinion of the most experienced nautical men in port, that the only chance of attaining this end is by taking the ship to pieces, or, perhaps, waiting for the next Cyclone and the storm-wave it brings with it, in order to float the *Aladdin*. In this dilemma, the railway authorities have got up a temporary jetty, as we have before mentioned, but of course, very far inferior to the one so unjustifiably monopolised by the vessel in question. The Bengal Office, however, awaking to a proper sense of the public convenience as so grossly encroached upon by the *Aladdin*, has addressed an official letter to the Commander, peremptorily calling upon him to remove his ship "immediately" from the railway jetty. Of course, under the very peculiar circumstances of the case, it is easier to issue such an order than to obey it. However, the Commander of the *Aladdin* to escape from any possible charge of wilful disobedience, has, we are told, replied by saying that if the Government would be so good as to have the ship removed "immediately," he would only be too glad to pay all the expenses of such removal. We have not heard what answer the Bengal Office has given to this.—*Englishman.*

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

THE Viceregal Council met yesterday (Friday) Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock.

Present.—His Excellency the Viceroy, Presiding; The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Messrs. Harrington, Maine, Grey, Muir, Cust, Claude Browne, Bullen, Taylor, The Rajah of Vizianagram and Rajah Sahib Dyal Bahadoor.

Mr. Maine, in asking leave to introduce a Bill, to legalise, under certain circumstances, the remarriage of Native converts to Christianity deserted or repudiated by their wives or husbands, said that the question was one which had been for a longer period than any other constantly before the Supreme Government of India. Ever since 1833, there had always been some proposal, he might rather say, a multitude of proposals, to afford relief to Native converts whose wives refused to cohabit with them after their conversion. Two Bills of this nature had already been drafted by Sir Barnes Peacock, and Sir Charles Jackson, and his predecessor, Mr. Ritchie, had asked leave to bring a Bill before the Council, so that his (Mr. Maine's) present motion was the fourth instance of action being taken. There had, therefore, been considerable delay in the settlement of the question, but he would say of this long delay, what he would not say of delay generally, that it was not at all discreditable to those who had caused it. All throughout the papers that had been before him there was no sign of carelessness or want of interest on the part of those who had taken up the question. All the officials who had been engaged in its discussion expressed their strong sense of its importance and evinced a hearty desire to find some mode of relief. This alone would, he was glad to say, go far to remove the reproach that had so long clung to the European in India that of all classes under his rule the least sympathy had been extended to the converts to his own faith. There had, moreover, been no sign of timidity shown on political grounds. It was true that Lord Canning's Government had expressed an opinion that any relief afforded should be by a Government measure, but no Government had ever expressed an opinion that this or that particular view ought to prevail. The causes of hesitation were very different. In the first place objections arose from the moral or religious creed of those empowered to legislate. Some objected on moral grounds, others on religious grounds, but all, as members of the Christian and dominant race were evidently unwilling, in this the first legislation on the subject, to place on record any lax or equivocal view of conjugal relations. Then in the second place, many different proposals emanated from those more immediately interested in the question. The Missionaries, who had a special interest in the subject, looked upon it in a peculiar view and there was scarcely one of these excellent persons who had not his own theory, each man pressing Government to adopt that peculiar theory. Out of the many very many theories, there were two he would bring to the notice of the Council. The first theory was the following:—Some of the most active among the clergymen and missionaries held, that unconsummated marriages between children of tender years were forbidden by the law of God, or, as some said, of nature, and that therefore, any such marriage would not prevent a convert from remarrying; but they would not go any further. The second theory, and to him it appeared the more tenable of the two, was that the law which governed the marriage should also deal with the divorce. This theory looked rather to the heathen than the Christian view of the question, holding that by the Native law, the convert was *ipso facto* divorced the moment he was converted. Such was, in fact, specially provided by the Mahomedan law, and it was upheld among the Hindoos by the principle of religious death. There were, however, a score more of these theories, some only modified, and others quite distinct. Thus, then, one great cause of the hesitation on the part of Government was an unwillingness to choose any one particular theory, and thus, he supposed, successive Governments of India, embarrassed by so many views of the question, had thought fit to leave it to take care of itself, arguing on the principle that if you do nothing, a question will generally settle itself. This principle was not, however, a true one when the very *status quo* contradicted a law of nature. How the question had, in fact, settled itself was shown by the results of Mr. Anderson's Bill, the new Marriage Act, passed at the previous Session of the Council. That Act imposed penalties upon persons who solemnised marriages, except under its provisions, but it did not legalise such marriages as the Bill, he now brought forward; provided for the result of this was that numerous complaints had been received of the state of the law: that a considerable number of persons had celebrated marriages contrary to its provisions, and that, unless the law were altered, the Missionaries, would go on celebrating marriages in contrary to it sooner than tolerate a system of open concubinage among their converts. This then he thought, was sufficient reason for proceeding to legislate. But at the same time, he would object entirely to any enactment adjusted to any such theories as those he had mentioned. If they were to have a law so adjusted, it would amount to a legislative sanction of the basis of the theory selected. Such legislation he would never uphold. It was not, in his opinion, the business of that Council to affirm propositions of law, and still less of theology. As regarded law, their business lay not with what it was, but what it ought to be; and as regarded theology, he held that it would be incongruity, or rather indecency, for a Council so constituted, to attempt to pronounce what was, or was not, sound Christian theology. It was their duty to look at the question from a political or a moral point of view, and as no political question had arisen out of the matter they would have to consider it entirely on moral grounds. But, though the Council had nothing to do with the theogical portion of the question, it would be difficult for him to place it thoroughly before them without trespassing to some extent upon theology. He had carefully studied the question before him from every point of view, and his attempts had been greatly facilitated by the records of the Punjaub Missionary conference which, he might say, contained the views of all the missionary bodies except, perhaps, the Roman Catholics. The discussion, however, as carried on in these records had this defect; it was confined entirely to the recent stage of the controversy. Either by design or ignorance the discussionists had omitted all mention of the dispute having an ancient as well as a modern stage. The question as to whether a convert to Christianity could remarry if his wife refused to follow him, was one raised by the oldest Christian communities, and it only lost its interest when the whole Western world became converted to Christianity. In early Christian times, the question was one of analogy. The Church conceded the right of divorce in cases of adultery, heathenism was held to be spiritual adultery, *ergo* obstinate persistance in heathenism was considered good ground for a divorce. As a matter of theology, he was not prepared to cite any weight of authority on this point, but he would quote a passage from a Christian writer so old, that his works were always bound up with the early manuscripts of the scriptures, which would prove that there was a spiritual adultery as well as a corporeal adultery. (The [illegible] speaker [illegible] passage to the above effect from *The Shepherd of Hermas*). Even this he would only cite to show the antiquity of the question, and because he was under the impression that those of the Punjab Conference speakers who opposed the Bill, thought it was only a question of convenience arising out of modern grounds. But when these speakers saw how the opinion expressed in the Bill he was introducing was in harmony with what had been strongly held since Christianity first appeared, he thought they would be more disposed to approach the question without handling modern arguments. It was held by Sir Charles Jackson, and he (Mr. Maine) thought correctly, that the whole controversy turned on the text. I. Cor. VII. 15. *But if the unbelieving depart, let him depart.* Of course the Council would not expect him to enter into a theological discussion on this text, but he would make one or two remarks on the antiquity of the law. Some speakers in the Punjab Conference contended that the above passage only allowed what is called a judicial separation, a divorce *a mensa a et thoro*, but in this argument there was an evident anachronism. The only divorce that existed when that passage had been written was the divorce *de vinculo matrimonii*. Others again urged that the words were not sufficiently strong to authorise divorce, but he, speaking as a lawyer, could not imagine any stronger words. The words used were in fact the exact words of the Roman law, the old formula *Abi-Decede*, Depart; or, let him depart. The writer of the above passage was, as all knew, a Roman citizen and simply used the common technical formula of a divorce. Having got thus far he could state that he did not think a measure of the nature proposed could offend the world at large, or the better instructed opinion of any Christian sect. In fact, looking at the whole of Christendom the greater weight of opinion was in favor of such a procedure. The Roman Catholics certainly did not admit of divorce in their Church, but he had been informed that among their converts in southern India they allowed the marriage of converts for reasons, probably, authorised by their Church. Having thus got rid of the repugnance supposed to be expressed by any particular Christian sect, the question was whether the Council should interfere. He, the learned speaker, held that it was absolutely necessary, especially in India, and after some remarks on the duty of the Council in the matter, went on to show how any institution which tended to produce a celibate class was likely, as evidenced even in Europe, to lead to immorality, and it must, he continued, be evident to all assembled that the difference between Western and Oriental customs tended to augment the immorality of such a law. They must not forget that in Europe, in Catholic and even Protestant societies, where asceticism had been rendered more familiar by its gradual transmission from the middle ages a man could be brought to look upon a life of celibacy as intelligible, and meritorious; but to an Oriental reared in the *Zenana*, such a life would seem unintelligible, monstrous and against nature. Besides, the Bill in no way interfered with any man's liberty of conscience. Nobody was by it forced to marry. It was simply an enactment to enable clergymen to re-marry converts whose heathen wives would not live with them. People, of course, might say or think what they chose of the status of a convert so remarried, but the Government would give him civil rights, and his children the civil rights of children born in marriage; and if the doctrine of any peculiar sect forbade them to so marry, they need not do it, but the State would then decline the responsibility of the consequences. The Bill had not yet been completed, but it was founded partly on that of Sir Barnes Peacock and partly on that of Sir Charles Jackson. It would afford reasonable time for enquiry and consideration and for the examination of the parties before a judge. This latter would, probably, take the form of a civil suit for the resumption of conjugal society; and opportunity, if possible, would be given to the husband of exercising his powers of persuasion over the wife in an interview not overlooked, and away from the presence of her relations. The great difficulty would, of course, be the details which would be of great importance. For instance, it would be very important so to draft the Bill as to let it be purely secular. They would also have to avoid all mention of "divorce" or the Roman Catholic converts in Southern India, amounting to a million souls, would be deprived of its benefits. There had been also a question raised as to how to deal with converts who, before conversion, had several wives, but this had nothing to do with the principle of re-marriage, and, moreover, the [illegible] from which the converts came were, as [illegible] monogamists. And considering how [illegible] administered in England, allowed [illegible] [illegible] but that as a rule all [illegible] [illegible] to live [illegible] that the Bill follow[illegible] the Council, [illegible] in India [illegible] example of their civilisation, they also placed upon them a burthen, which in England they did not touch, even with their little finger.

Mr. Harington moved for leave to introduce the Bill to regulate the admission, removal, and remuneration of Advocates and Attorneys in the Civil and the Criminal Courts, and those of Revenue Officers of the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in a fortnight.

The Honorable gentleman shortly explained the necessity for some rule regarding the appointment and remuneration of pleaders &c., all of which were duly provided for in the Bill. He also stated that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was anxious to have the Bill extended to the provinces under him. A clause would, therefore, be introduced to this effect, and also one giving power to the Viceroy to extend it to British Burmah, &c.

Mr. Maine obtained leave to introduce the Bill to substitute certain declarations for the oaths of qualification taken by Justices of the Peace, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in a fortnight.

Also to introduce the Bill to provide for the extension of Act XXI of 1856 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal) to the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in a fort-night.

The Council then adjourned till Friday next.—*Englishman.*

THE TRACK OF THE CYCLONE.

(From the Englishman.)

THE information we now possess, enables us to present to our readers a rough map, in which an attempt has been made to lay down the track and extent of the Cyclone of the 5th October. We do not venture to assert that the course which the gale is represented to have taken is rigidly accurate, but we believe it to be a very close approximation to the truth, sufficiently so at any rate to indicate the proper direction for further enquiry. According to our view, the Cyclone advanced upon us from the Andaman Islands, the larger of which supposing its rate of progression to have been tolerably uniform it probably crossed on the morning of the 2nd October; it is possible of course that the gale originated in the Bay to the west of the Andamans, and on the other hand it may have extended as far as the Malayan Peninsula. It seems to have travelled up the Bay at an average rate of ten miles per hour, to have increased its speed as soon as it curved off towards the East, advancing probably at one time as fast as 24 miles in the hour, and traversing the interval between Santipore and Pubna at a rate of about 15 miles per hour On reaching the Garrow Hills it may very probably have been somewhat deflected from its direct course and checked in its speed, and this supposition is strengthened by information which has reached us from Gwalpara since our map was outlined, which would appear to indicate that the track, after passing Jumalpore, inclined slightly towards the West. The diameter of the Cyclone disc may be estimated at from 100 to 120 miles, increasing as the gale progressed to as much probably as 150 miles; the central calm was seven or eight miles wide (perhaps more) and appears from the accounts we have received from places which it traversed to have been a very decidedly marked one. There were no very marked electrical phenomena attending the gale, and in this respect it seems to have differed considerably from the Cyclone which traversed the Sandheads on the 22nd October which, according to all the accounts that have reached us, was accompanied by very vivid and constant electrical discharges; a broad, lurid illumination of the sky in rear of the track of the Cyclone was noticed by some observers and may have been an electric phenomenon due, as Piddington suggested in a case of similar observation to an uplifting of the posterior part of the Cyclone disc; we have heard it remarked that during the height of the gale in Calcutta a slight shock of an earthquake was experienced, we cannot say that we were ourselves conscious of such an occurrence, but we mention the observation because a similar statement has been made to us by a correspondent from Pubna. There is sufficient evidence to show that the track of the wind during the gale was not a perfectly circular one, but that there was a considerable amount of incurving or spiral inclination towards the centre, which Piddington describes as a common occurrence; this incurving in the late gale was sufficient in amount probably to reduce the difference between the wind and the compass points from eight to six points, that is to say that in a place in which the wind was due East, the centre would bear towards the S. S. W. instead of towards the South, the direction in which it should have been, supposing the wind to be following a perfectly circular course; a proof of the existence of this incurving during the late gale is afforded by the log of the *Alexandra* which we published in our paper of the 11th October. From this log it appears that the *Alexandra* traversed the central space of calm, and that whilst doing so several land birds were thrown upon her deck, a circumstance which could only have happened under the influence of wind spirally tending towards the centre. It will be observed that near the 20th parallel of latitude we have marked the assumed position of the centre of the storm at two A. M, on the morning of the 5th October, and that we have indicated this position as the probable site of the loss of the *Persia*, our reason for doing so is the evidence of the men who were saved, from whose description it would appear that the steamer must have foundered in immediate proximity to the centre of the Cyclone, and who stated their belief that at that time they were supposed to be about 70 miles from the Pilot station, a position differing but slightly from the spot we have indicated. The more we enquire into the circumstances of the late Cyclone, the more deeply are we impressed with the culpable neglect of all reasonable precautions which the authorities of our port have so long been guilty of; thanks to the exertions of our late fellow townsman, Mr. Piddington, it is out of our power to plead ignorance of the phenomena which precede and attend these terrific gales. We know that they advanced upon us usually more or less from a Southerly direction, that they bring with them a storm-wave which invariably commits frightful devastation, that that wave has more than once reached as far as Calcutta itself with effects upon our shipping, which our late experience render it a work of supererogation to describe, and yet, with all this knowledge, we still possess no organised system of storm signals. We have allowed ourselves to be surprised by a Cyclone travelling at a rate of only ten or twelve miles per hour without giving utterance to one word of warning or taking the slightest precautions to prepare for the attack. It is to be hoped that whilst the impression produced by the devastation around us is still vivid, measures will be taken to insure us against the recurrence of a neglect almost criminal, considering the knowledge we are possessed of, and which has been gained without the slightest assistance or even kindly recognition of Government.

AMERICA.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Daily News.)

NEW YORK, OCT. 1.

I FIND in the *Times* of Sept. 14, which has reached us by the last mail, the following bit of comment on the proceedings of the Chicago Convention:—

> . . . . We trust the public will admit that they have not been misguided by our comments on this obstinate contest. The great fact which we asserted from the first is now placed beyond reach of controversy. We said that the North could never subdue the South, and the North has now proclaimed the same conclusion. After three years of the most desperate efforts, in which no expenditure has been spared, and no tactics have been left untried, a preponderating section of the Northern people have put on record before the world their deliberate conviction that the policy of war is mistaken and hopeless, and that it must be superseded by a policy of conciliation and compromise.

It is safe to say that, in all that has been written about this unhappy struggle, it would be difficult to find a more unscrupulous attempt to "misguide" than the above. The English press has certainly not distinguished itself by its manner of discussing the events of the war. A more shameful example of breach of trust it would be hard to meet with than that afforded during the past four years by most of the journals which have for any reason been opposed to the North. The *Globe* is, so far as I know, the only one which has even attempted intelligent and impartial criticism. All, or almost all, the others have made, from first to last, strenuous and persistent efforts to deceive their readers with regard to the real nature and bearing every incident of the conflict. The enormous pecuniary interest of the English public both in its progress and result, to say nothing of political interest, imposed of itself upon all English [illegible] obligation to present [illegible] without any reference [illegible] their conductors [illegible] his, however, [illegible] press [illegible] and officials held up as knaves or imbeciles. The most heated declamation that any Southern adventurer in London chose to put on paper has been published in leaded type as words of soberness and truth—the most temperate statement of the Northern side of any event passed over contemptuously, as if nothing could possibly be learned from it. Correspondents sent to this country have gone to work, not to describe what they see, not to criticise intelligently, but to make out a case against the Northern government and people, in the style of an Old Bailey attorney "getting up" evidence. They have learned what the Northern people feel from Southern runaways in the New York hotels, and the intentions of the Northern government from the most truculent and unscrupulous leaders of the opposition, and have seasoned their letters with "spicy" abuse of Northern women, Northern furniture, and Northern manners. "Manhattan," a man with whom it is dealing mildly to say that he had not been seen, for many years at least, in the house of a respectable American, and knew nothing even of New York life except what could be seen in the purlieus of the City Hall, and the grogshops of the Tammany "democracy," was seized upon and eagerly listened to as the very type and representative of the most powerful element in American society. He wrote a novel describing manners as they possibly may be in the New York brothels and assignation houses, and the American public had the satisfaction of seeing it run through several editions in London, as a true and faithful picture of what goes on in American homes.

But there is nothing in which the London press has shown such complete unscrupulousness as in its manner of assisting the business public in arriving at safe conclusions as to the probable duration of the war. No matter what any man may think as to the justice or necessity of this war, it has always been of the last importance to merchants, manufacturers, bankers, and brokers to know when and how it was likely to end; and it was pre-eminently the duty of the press to help them to form correct opinions about the matter. It did nothing of the kind. Its sole aim from the beginning has been to make out a strong case of folly against the North, and for this purpose of course it has been necessary to make the disproportion between the task on which the Federals have entered and their means of accomplishing it seem as great as possible. In other words, its whole resources have been directed, not to diffusing sound information about the war, but to supporting the preconceived theories of Yankee-character current in London drawing-rooms before the war had broken out. After hostilities had commenced, men who predicted a long and bloody struggle were laughed at, because "it was well known" the Yankees—were an excitable, fickle, braggart race, incapable of protracted effort, was given out that the war was got up by the "New York mob," that the bankers and wealthy classes would have nothing to do with it, and that it would therefore be over in three months for want of money. Anybody who will take the trouble to refer to the files of the *Times* or *Saturday Review* for the year 1861, will find the notion of Northren perseverance for more than a single campaign invariably ridiculed, and of course there were plenty of foolish or ignorant people found in all the commercial cities to swallow this stuff as gospel and lose money by it. The army which volunteered under the influence of the first excitement was of course considerably cut up by the close of the campaign of 1862, and Mr. Lincoln called for 600,000 men in the summer of that year to reinforce it. The same veracious authorities informed the English public day after day, that this draft could not be enforced, that the people would not submit to it, and that volunteering was at an end. The obvious conclusion was, of course, that the war would come to a close for the want of men in the winter of 1862-3. The campaign of 1863, however, opened with as great fury as ever, by the battle of Chancellorsville and the operations against Vicksburg, without any apparent diminution in the Northern army. It was then said, as the draft had not been enforced, and as no Americans would volunteer, that this army was made up entirely of Irish emigrants. It was evident that there were not less than 600,000 men ashore and afloat in the service of the North, so that the unfortunate British public flattered itself that, as one army of 600,000 men was as much as the Irish peasantry could possibly be expected to send to the United States at their own expense, the war would end in the autumn of 1863, particularly as they were assured, when Lee entered Pennsylvania, before the battle of Gettysburg by the *Times'* correspondent, that "every woman, and child of the North wished [illegible] to succeed." It did not end, however. Lincoln called for 300,000 men, for 200,000, and for 500,000 in tolerably rapid succession. The *Times*, *Herald*, *Saturday Review* and *London Review* solemnly assured their readers that none of these calls were ever answered, that the draft could not be enforced, and that hardly any Americans would enter the ranks for love or money. Anybody who maintained the contrary was listened to in contemptuous silence, as a noise and ill-informed "Northern sympathiser." At the same time the accounts given by the same journals mainly taken from the rhodomontade of the Richmond press, of the Federal losses in the various campaigns were awful. The *Times* set it down as a positive fact that no Northern soldier who was sent to the field ever reached home again, but treated him as a dead man the minute he entered the camp. The numbers of Federal slain were set down by hundreds of thousands, and each Federal general was described as being in command of a small remnant of the huge and worthless host with which he began the campaign. Now, as Ireland had sent as many men as she could be expected to send, with any decent regard to probability; as the Yankees would neither volunteer nor submit to be drafted; and as the army already in the field was utterly destroyed, it appeared as plain as a pikestaff that there would be peace in 1863, and hundreds of thousands of sensible men, sensible about everything and everybody but Americans actually expected it.

Peace did not come. Men, according to me, were drafted and enlisted both, and the result was that this year the Federals opened the campaign as I told you in May last, with larger armies than they have ever had before. This was a little awkward for the peace prophets. Where Grant and Sherman got their men from, it was rather hard to say; men don't spring out of the ground even in America, so "the public instructors" again fell back on glorious old Ireland. That remarkable country, after furnishing men for two large armies to the Federals, was now declared to have furnished men for a third, without, however, materially raising the price of labour at home, or in fact producing any material effect on the population. Inasmuch as, however, there had not 50,000 Irish of all ages and sexes arrived in America between the close of the campaign of 1863, and the opening of that of 1864, the theory that the Federal armies, east and west were mainly composed of them, appeared to be surrounded by difficulties, but these were quietly overlooked, and the farce was completed by solemnly calling on the Irish press to discourage emigration, as the true means of stopping the war! Nor are the prophets in the least abashed by anything that has occurred. Their confidence in the public forgetfulness is unlimited. The *Saturday Review* is at this moment assuring its readers in every number that no men can be raised under the last call for 500,000, although it is one of the most notorious facts of the day here that Grant has actually received little short of 75,000 new recruits within the last month, and the draft and volunteering are still going on.

The attempts to "misguide" with regard to political events and prospects have been just as persistent and successful as with regard to military ones. The pro-Southern portion of the English press has never ceased to proclaim from the very first year of the war that the peace party were in the majority, that the country was disgusted with the war, that nobody desired its continuance except soldiers and contractors, that the people would neither lend money nor pay taxes to help to carry it on. This is precisely the sort of talk one hears from pro-slavery brokers in Wall-street, and the *Times* has done its best to dessesminate their views. I have always warned you of its worthlessness. It is simply the natural result of the *à priori* reasoning which the English public has persisted for the last four years in applying to American affairs. People ought to desire peace at any price: therefore they do. As I have repeatedly said, simple and ready means are afforded every year, in the annual State elections of discovering what the drift of popular sentiment is with regard to any public question of great interest. For it is well known to any one possessing the slightest familiarity with American politics, that at State elections the leading "issue" is always a Federal one. The rival parties fight their battle on Federal ground, and the result shows first and foremost the prevailing feeling in the State with regard to Federal affairs. This has been peculiarly the case since the outbreak of the war. The first consideration has been the candidates' opinions about it even in the election of a town selectman or fence viewer. Now, applying this test to Northern opinion, what have we found during the past four years? Has there been the slightest indication that at any time since April, 1861, a majority of the community have been in favour of the cessation of hostilities and the [illegible] of the South? Not the slightest [illegible] of the *Times*, which [illegible] ing of this letter [illegible] people [illegible] created by this unscrupulous and reckless abuse of great influence. Elections have occurred once a year in every State at the North ever since the outbreak of the war. At every one of them there have been candidates for the various State offices in favour of peace and compromise, opposed to candidates in favour of the vigorous prosecution of the war and the vigorous support of the administration. In only two States have the former been successful—New York and New Jersey, and in the former it is well known their triumph was the result of a strong though temporary exasperation against the administration, caused by the reverses of 1862. Nor have the people confined themselves to this mode of expressing their hearty adhesion to the war policy. Every loan the government has called for has been promptly furnished except one, which failed owing to the low rate of interest. The last one was answered by bids for double the amount. And this money has been lent, not by capitalists only, but in the main by farmers, merchants, shopkeepers, and artisans. Nearly two-thirds of it is, in fact, drawn from the savings of the classes which may fairly be called poor. Nor has there been the slightest difficulty in collecting the taxes, heavy as they are, and unused as the people are to burdens of this kind. On the contrary, the popular pressure on congress in favour of heavy taxation has all along been very great; and the receipts from the internal revenue increase rapidly every quarter. So that nothing whatever has occurred previous to the Chicago Convention to warrant the assertion that the peace party was a "preponderating section" of the Northern people. Has anything occurred since? There was, as I told you at the time, a very strong feeling of hostility to the administration during the month of August—so strong and violent that it might be fairly called a reaction. Military matters were apparently at a stand still; the financial sky looked cloudy; gold was at 257, and 500,000 men had just been called for. There was a very widespread belief that the Chicago Convention would nominate a war democrat for the presidency, and on a war platform, and in that case there is no question that as things then stood large numbers of republicans would have voted for him. But the Chicago Convention did nothing of the kind. It met as the representative of the minority; by a frank and hearty adhesion to the war policy it might have secured the support of the majority for its candidate. But it was [illegible] partly by the general discontent and despondency, and partly by the desire of securing the support of the avowed peacemen into denouncing the war, declaring it a failure, and calling for a cessation of hostilities. From that moment it lost all chance of success. The platform has been received by the country with general reprobation, and the fall of Atlanta completed the ruin of its authors. In fact, the only prop of the party now is M'Clellan's personal popularity, and this is, of course, but a poor one, as the range of personal popularity is necessarily limited. Thousands, however, of his warmest admirers as a military man—I hear of some every day—declare they cannot vote for him as the nominee of the convention. Two State elections, those of Maine and Vermont, have taken place since the nomination, and in both the republicans have triumphed by large majorities. Another is to occur in Ohio next week, as well as one in Pennsylvania, and these will indicate pretty conclusively the result of the presidential election in November. Hardly any doubt—is entertained here of a republican triumph in Pennsylvania, and in Ohio they calculate on 70,000 majority. In fact, in the opinion of the best judges, a question now is, not whether Lincoln will be elected, but whether he will not carry every State in the North. I know that since the recent victories, especially, many of the leading democrats even regard his success as a foregone conclusion. Nothing can now turn the tide except some great disaster in the field, and of this, in the actual condition of the Southern armies, I see no great likelihood. Grant has successfully, and with great superiority of force, commenced a movement against Richmond which it seems very doubtful if [illegible] resist. He has carried the fortified he[illegible] Chapin's-hill, opposite Fort Darling, [illegible] already twice attempted in vain, [illegible] three efforts to retake them, and the [illegible]teenth corps are moving up the [illegible] the James. Warren has carried [illegible] front of him on the Weldon-road, [illegible] also in motion in person, and the [illegible] are that Lee, weakened by his [illegible] Early in the valley, will be [illegible] the end of next week, to retire [illegible] and stand a siege or else evacuate [illegible] meantime gold [illegible] to [illegible] is confident and even jubilant. [illegible] impossible to discover in any [illegible] warrant for the extraordinary [illegible] *Times*, [illegible] have made the [illegible] is gulled by it into the expectation of speedy peace, after the experience of the last three years, it will go far to show that Englishmen are fast losing their good sense as well as their sagacity.

Forest is at last really operating on Sherman's communications, and heavily. In fact this is the first time that they have been placed in any danger. He has about ten thousand men, and has burned a good many bridges. But then Sherman was never so well able to take care of himself as now. He can bear two or three weeks' isolation perfectly, owing to his large accumulation of stores at Chattanooga; and owing to the pause in the campaign, he has of course plenty of disposable troops to look after Forrest. The probabilities are that the latter will rove about for a week or ten days, doing a good deal of damage, and then go back into Alabama, if he does not in the meantime come to grief. But Sherman has really nothing to fear from him; for as I have said before, to do him fatal injury the Confederates would have to set down on the railroad with an army capable of maintaining its ground. "Raids" with five or ten thousand men are simply affairs of new bridges, new stages, or new rails, here and there along the line. Forrest is not in sufficient force to hold any point, and then his column is a flying one. He has no base, and but a small train. The invasion of Missouri by old Price is generally regarded here as one of the annual promenades which that general makes, and which end in smoke. His army is always composed of guerillas, bushwhackers, trappers, and frontiermen, undisciplined, and very impatient of control. He collects fifteen or twenty thousand of them every summer, and marches into the State breathing out threatenings and slaughter, and committing horrible outrages. But after a week or two his host begins to melt away. They get tired of long marches and scanty fare, and either go home or go off in small parties to plunder on their own account, and he retires with the remnant. This is horrible work for the inhabitants, but it has little or no political importance.

A PARTY of officers from the Aden garrison recently made an excursion into the kingdom of Abyssinia; while out partridge shooting, Captain Rawlins, of her Majesty's 95th Regiment accidently discharged his fowling-piece into the person either of the Sultan himself or one of his family; and but for the Sultan's interference the whole party would have been cut to pieces by the enraged followers.

A MAN was engaged at Wapping, putting a rope on some part of an engine, when the shaft caught him. He was instantly whirled round it, and was bound fast, and crushed to it by the rope, which coiled around his body twenty times. His fingers were cut off, and sent flying about the room. The engineer called out, "He is killed," and stopped the machinery as soon as possible. The unfortunate man was removed apparently quite dead. The people said, "He is gone;" but he then shook his head, and said to them, "Stop my son crying. Tell Dora I am all right." He then died.

ENOCH ARDEN IN REAL LIFE.—At the Gainsborough petty session on Tuesday, a woman named Clayton applied for an affiliation order against a man named Mumby. She had been deserted by her husband some ten or eleven years ago, and had never seen him since. Supposing that he was dead, she was married to Mumby, and had a child by him. It was now found that her first husband, was alive, and therefore Mumby refused to have anything further to do with her. She summoned him for the maintenance of the child. The case was so peculiar and unprecedented that the bench declined to act in the matter, and it is understood that Mumby will be called upon to support the woman as his wife, when the question must be settled some way or other.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 12TH.

Bannister, Lieutenant, 16th Regiment N. I., on leave, from England.

Meacham, Ensign W. M., H. M.'s 89th Regiment, to join, from England.

Carew, Captain H. W. S., H. M.'s 8[illegible] Regiment, to join, from England.

O'Connell, Lieutenant Colonel Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.

Tapp, Brigadier General [illegible] on duty, from Tanna.

[illegible], Ensign T. W. [illegible], H. M.'s 31st Regiment, to join, from England.

[illegible] Ensign T. S., 72nd Regiment, to join, from [illegible]

[illegible]URES.—NOVEMBER 12TH.

[illegible] Corps, on duty, to Jacob[illegible]

[illegible] C., on leave [illegible]

[illegible] Dragoons [illegible]

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BENGAL.

(*From the Gazette of India, November 5.*)

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Acts XXIV and XXV Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate His Highness Maharajah Dheeraj Mahtab Chund Bahadoor, Maharajah of Burdwan, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations only.

The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by the Secretary of State for India Members of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival at the Presidency on the 17th ultimo:—

Messrs. George Staunton, John Bevans Hallett, and Thomas Edward Ellison.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, viz.:—

Major M. R. Nightingale, from the 24th December 1863.
Captain Hon'ble F. C. Best, from the 10th August 1863.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Henry William Pitcher, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infantry for 20 months.

Lieutenant Charles Walter Campbell, of the General List, Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at Fort St. George for 20 months, under the new Regulations, embarking at Madras.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Major Reginald Ouseley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for 20 months.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were in permanent staff employ to be Major, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January, 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Captain T. Pierce, 8th Oct. 1864.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major General Claud Douglas, of Infantry, for 2 years, under the new Regulations.

Captain Robert Stothert, of the late 4th Regiment Native Infantry, for 3 years, under the old Regulations.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major William Henry Bisny, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for 2 years.

The following War Office Circular is published for general information, and declared applicable to India from this date:—

CIRCULAR No. 780.

Home and Foreign.

War Office,
29th August 1862.

The Secretary of State for War has, on the recommendation of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, been pleased to approve of the employment in each Regiment of Cavalry of one Sergeant and three Privates as Rough Riders, with the extra pay of (1s.) one shilling a day to the former, and (6d.) six pence a day to each of the latter, of which one-half is to be paid by the Riding Master out of his Contingent Allowance of (27) seven pounds per Troop and the other half by the public, commencing from 1st July 1862.

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The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant James Stuart Oliphant, of the late 5th European Regiment, Adjutant, 5th Goorka Regiment, for 20 months, under the new Regulations.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Thomas R. D. Bingham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 8th Bengal Cavalry, for 18 months.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
12	Windsor Castle	Pryce	London July 25.
	Cospatrick	Elmslie	Calcutta Sept. 28.
	Maharaj (s)	Jenkins	Surat Nov. 11.
	Manchester (s)	Shapcott	Surat Nov. 11.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat Nov. 11.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Porebunder Nov. 10
	Gosforth	Balkey	London July 25.
	Beau Monde	Campbell	Mauritius Aug. 27.
13	Bates Family	Hogg	Liverpool July 24.
	Naval Brigade	Moo	London June 30.
	Alicia	Andr	Calcutta Sept. 11.
	Bhar	Nacoda	BunderAbassOct.17
	Armenian (s)	Gardner	Calcutta Oct. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Ships.	Commanders.	
13	South Carolina	Shapcott	Liver
	Contest	Brock	Live

PASSENGERS ARRIVE

Per steamer *Taptee* from Surat.—Mr. [illegible] A. Parkinson; and Miss Philips and 2 ch[illegible]

Per British Ship *Gosforth*, from Lo[illegible] Griffs and Mrs. and 2 children, 51st [illegible] Mrs. Duck and 2 children; Lieutena[illegible] 2 children, 15th N. I.; Ensign Gilde[illegible] ers; Mrs. Pett r; Mrs. Varley; and Mr[illegible]

Per ship *Bates Family*, from Liverp[illegible] Reynolds, 44th Foot, in Command: [illegible] 109th Foot; Lieutenant C. Rome, 2[illegible] 5th European Regiment) and lady; L[illegible] 94th Foot; Lieutenant A. D. Austr[illegible] lady; Ensign L. Smith, 109th Foot [illegible] Foot; Assistant Surgeon C[illegible] Serjeants, 15 corporals, 4 1[illegible] 338 m[illegible] and 41 children [illegible]

Per Ship [illegible] Mr. J[illegible]

Mr. S. Po[illegible]

INTELLIGENCE.

Per British Ship *Windsor Castle*, from London.—On August 26th, spoke the French ship *Alma*, from Havre bound to Valparaiso, in latitude 5-40 N., longitude 23-39 W., 45 days out. On September 20th, spoke the English ship *Hero*, from London to Madras, in latitude 39-44 S., longitude 35-30 E., 3 days out. On September 29th, spoke the English barque *Lady Lindsborough*, from Cardiff bound to Mauritius, in latitude 40 S., longitude 37-44 E., 91 days out. On October 24th spoke the English ship *Western Belle*, from Liverpool bound to Bombay, in latitude 0-30 N., longitude 63-2 E. On 15th October spoke the Swedish ship *Serenaje*.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Steamer *Behar*, White, bound to Aden and Suez.
Steamer *Ganges*, Bernard, bound to China.
Ship *Queen of the Clyde*, H. Davie, bound to Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER 1864.

Liverpool.

Berar—250 bales cotton, 750 cwt., Khetsey Sewjee & Co.

Bentie Castle—40 bales wool, 150 cwt., Lukha Narranjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jeewunmull Sewlall.

Charger—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vardhaun Premjee.

Forest Queen—345 bales jute, 337½ cwt., Hoogee Royjey and Co. 30 bales wool, 90 cwt., Aspul Mooljee.

Gellusen—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vardhaun Premjee; 60 bundles Linseed, 400 cwt., Vitoobhaee Goorjee.

Knight Errant—4050 bundles cocoyarn 240 cwt., Chugun Tulluck.

Lydie Williams—5 bales wool, 15 cwt., Robinson Newton; 20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee Co.; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Henry Shinney and Co.; 35 bales cotton, 125 cwt., Premchund Curtunchund; 60 bales cotton, 214 cwt., Fischer, Cooper and Co.

Lancastrian—25 bales cotton, 894 cwt., Goculdass Lalubhoy; 10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Lyon Brothers and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 178¼ cwt. Luckoomsey Bhairam; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt. Doongersey Gopjee.

Longward—210 bags Linseed, 315 cwt., Wassan Luckoomsey.

Malverly—20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Hottening Khemerdung.

Napoleon—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Sunjee Hemraz and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 340 cwt., Goorwurmull Sewlall.

Tiger—161 bales coiryarn, 400 cwt., Thackersey Hurreedass; 68 bales Murgest, Stalin, 3qrs. 20lbs. Tharra Kimjee.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Ganges*—1 box cow bezoar, 24 cwt., 8 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Manockjee Nusserwanjee; 134 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Ramnath Jugnath; 69 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Edaljee Dadabhoy and Co.; 27 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, F. B. Cama and Co.; Rattonjee Edaljee; 5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, F. B. Cama and Co., 1 box B. work boxes, 1 case real pearl and silk piece goods F. D. Parker; 25 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vussonjee and Co.; 28 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensey and Co.; 108 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Rattonjee Edaljee.

Steamer *Elgin*—39 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Pandlbhoy Gordhun Hemraz and Co.; 56 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Guneshdass Craesmajee; 7 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. F. Cama and Co.; 5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Premchund Dewchund; 45 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Sittaram; 24 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Abdoolbhoy Habibbhoy.

Shanghai.

Steamer *Ganges*—85 chests M. opium, 137 lbs. each, Nusserwanjee Rattonjee and Co.; 9 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each P. and D. F. Cama and Co.; 9 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Nusserwanjee Rattonjee and Co.; 20 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Abraham; 20 chests 140 lbs. each, Framjee Edaljee; 5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, F. B. Cama and Co.; 24 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazul Mahomed Essa and Co.

Steamer *Elgin*—9 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Abraham; 11½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewlall Motechund; 4 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khanmahomed and Co.

Southampton.

Steamer *Behar*—1 case samples of cotton and seeds; 14 cases sundries, 1 box real pearl, F. D. Parker.

Havre.

City of Dublin—8 bales cotton, 271 cwt., H. Classon and Co.; 96 bales cotton, 298 cwt., Dyal Barrajee and Co.

Suez.

Steamer *Behar*—15 [illegible] Rattan chairs, F. R. Kendall.

FREIGHTS.

There is nothing doing in freights, and rates are fully 5s. per ton lower than when we last wrote. The overdue ships have at last commenced to arrive freely, and many of them complain of having experienced very bad weather off the Cape of Good Hope with no wind at all since crossing the Equator, which accounts for their protracted passages. For *Liverpool* the unsatisfactory sales of Cotton received by the mail, and the heavy redrafts which have come to hand, have entirely stopped the demand for tonnage, and business in consequence has been almost entirely suspended. Going ships have been engaging at £3-2s-6d to £3-5s.; but offers to accept £2-15s. for next month's loading have not led to business, and lower rates are expected unless we receive more cheering news from England. For *London*.—The *Aquamarine*, 1493 tons, has engaged Seeds at £1-10s. but £1-15s. is the highest rate now offered.—*Bombay Saturday Review*, Nov. 12.

Liverpool	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 7s 6d. p. ton.
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.
London	Cotton Seeds	No tonnage available.
To Havre	Cotton	£3 10s. 0d.
	Coffee	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. d.
Calcutta and back		Rs. 39 and port charges.
To Clyde To Hull To China		Nothing doing.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The share market was dull on Saturday, especially in Bank shares. Financials were more in demand and closed at a higher rate than on the previous day. Alliance Financials are quoted at 62, Asiatics at 28, and Easterns at 56 premium. Back Bays closed lower at Rs. 22,250. Very few transactions took place on account of the departure of the mail to-day.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND [illegible] EXCHANGE.

Terms.

SHARES.

Names	Paid up	Last Half yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	13 pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	51 per cent. pm.
Alliance Financial	100	......	62 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn	179	......	160 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Financial	50	......	28 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	8,000	20	16,000 per sh. with
Bank of India	250	8	56 ex div. [N. sh.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	254 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	100	......	35 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	150	......	16 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	200	......	22 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	22 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	72 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	[incldg. n. sh. 120 per cent.
China Bank	25		70 pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	9 do.	138 ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	[unl. 100 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank	25		30 per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	50		6½ per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50		56 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100		60 per cent. pm.
Imperial Banking and Trading Company	100		22 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	150		34 per cent. pm.
London & Bombay Bank	......		Par.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	127 per cent. pm
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200		56 ex-div. [pm
LAND COMPANIES.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 22,250 p. share
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.			7,500 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 64,000 pm. [per whole share.
Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited. One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	430	Rs. 75,000 per share pm.
1 B Share	6,000	170	
1 C Share	6,000		
1 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
House and Land Investment Company	900	......	Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 26,500 pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 per sh
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 15,500 per sh
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,000		Rs. 2,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,000		Rs. 1,800 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	750		Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500		Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450		Par.
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras	500	......	25 prem.
Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	1,000	......	500 pm. sh. nml
Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited)	650	......	150 pm. sh. nml.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[discount Rs. 10 per cent
Do. New £20 shares	180-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 5 discount
Bombay Baroda & C. I. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,500 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100		Rs. 125 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850		Rs. 50 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,500 prem
Courla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 600 [nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
SHIPPING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	56 per cent.	Rs. 600 pm. sh.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,500		Rs. 900 prem.
Iron Ship Company (Ltd.)	2,500		200 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750		Rs. 25 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500		300 dis.
Messrs. Vegas & Co's Slip & Dock Company.			75 per share.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000		Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000		Par.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Contract and Landing Company	500		20 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	900		300 dis.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	25	12 per cent.	5 per cent. pm.
Bus Coffee Co.	25		nominal
Bombay Gas Company	50		8 per ct. pm. nml
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.
Ahmedabad Farming Co.	100	......	Par.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100	......	2 discount.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Ct. 5t. Transfer Loan	95
Loan 1835-36 Loan 1842-43 Loan 1854-55	93½
New Five per Cent. Loan	105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	112

PRICE CURRENT, 10th November 1864.

TTON at Colaba		Per candy
Dholleras, (ready.)	Rs.	435 to 440
Bhownuggur	„	440 to 445
Broach	„	410 to 415
Surat	„	425 to 430
Comravattee	„	390 to 400
Porebunder	„	350 to 360
Akote	„	430 to 435
Compta	„	410 to 420
Veerawul	„	360 to 370
Hingunghat	„	490 to 500
Khandeish	„	330 to 340
Dharwar (Sawginned)	„	490 to 500
Dholleras (December delivery)	„	505 to 510
Dholleras (April and May delivery)	„	515 to 520

OPIUM—Malwa Rs. 1,425

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

(*From the Indian Daily News, November 7.*)

We last week expressed a hope that the improvement in the "Deposit Account" of the Bank of Bengal might, under the changed aspect of our trade, prove more permanent than before, and we also ventured to predict a further reduction in the rate of discount. These predictions were apparent on the surface, and we were not—nor do we think any one else was—taken by surprise at the Directors having, at their last Meeting on Thursday, put down the rate one per cent. further, with an additional one per cent. on short dated Bills having a currency of not more than 30 days. The Returns fully justify this reduction even if the Money Market outside did not necessitate the measure. The Accounts as published stand as under:—

	Rs.
Deposits have increased	25,89,126
Loans and Credits have decreased	24,16,016
Discounts have decreased	38,819
Total decrease in demand	50,43,961

and the cash balance has, notwithstanding a withdrawal of Rs. 22,65,017 of Government Funds, sprung up Rs. 26,43,311, showing that the Bank is by Rupees 49,08,328 in a better position as regards the public than it was the previous week. As specie continues to flow in by each steamer we may look for some weeks to the deposits increasing, and may safely predict a still further reduction in the rates.

From Bombay we have at length accounts to 22nd October, the date when the rates were put up. They show an improvement on those for the previous week in the head of

Deposits to the extent of Rs 33,65,350.
An increase in Loans of Rs. 9,99,852.
Ditto Discounts „ 18,13,971 28,13,823

Nett decrease in demand Rs. 5,51,527

while the cash balance has gone up 19 lacs. The Bank therefore was in realty in a stronger position than before, and the reason for the increase in the rate could only have been as we suggested at the time, to prevent funds being attracted here, and this is confirmed by the Bombay papers: "In the early part of the fortnight there was a considerable drain from the Bank, which caused the Directors to raise the rate 1 per cent. at their Meeting on the 20th. Latterly money has again been flowing into the Bank's Till, the last week's Return showing an increase in the cash balance of nearly 20 lacs. No reduction has, however, taken place."

In striking and gloomy contrast with our improved finances here are the accounts which reach us from England by each successive Mail. The papers of 24th ultimo give us a long list of firms that have already succumbed to the storm; the telegrams of later date add further names to the casualties, report a tighter market, and make us apprehensive that what is now perhaps only unusual pressure, may ere long swell into the gigantic proportions of a crisis as destructive to commercial credit both in the West and the East, as were its predecessors of 1847 and 1857. We would fain hope the sanguine expectations of the London Press, based on the slight improvement in the Bank's position when they wrote on the 24th, may be fulfilled; though we must confess ourselves more inclined to the opinion of the leading Commercial paper with reference to the last crisis, that "the support" of high prices "long continued becomes a stimulus of the most potent order" to over production and over trade, and that "the deeper causes of the recent pressure are to be sought in the breaking down at last of the towering fabric of expectations and speculations." How far the reflex action of the pressure may affect us here we are not yet able to determine; it is a question that is more individual at present than collective, and we are not careful therefore to pursue it further.

Our *Stock* market has not improved as might have been expected. There are no buyers, and [illegible] at the last reduction of the rate, were [illegible] rather sellers. Bank of Bengal [illegible] improved in price, interest [illegible] sold at Rs. 3,600, [illegible] Rs. 3,600. All [illegible] nct- [illegible] the

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
3 do do .... 2s. 0¼d. „
Sight .... 2s. „
On France months' sight ... frs. 2-61 cts. „
3 do do .... 2-55 „
Sight .... 2-48 „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto do
12 ditto do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 15th Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—

Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.*	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. B. STEARNS, Esq.	
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0d. „
„ 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. „
„ On demand 1s. 11½d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal [illegible] of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. [illegible] Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0d. „
On demand ...... 1s. 11½d. „
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d.
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 6 per cent.
„ „ ... 4

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with

Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

"CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General, *Chairman.*

W. COOPER, Esq.	H. B. H. TURNER, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE Esq.	LIMJEE MANOCKJEE Esq.

Auditors
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER Esq.
Solicitors.—MESSRS. KELLY & HORE.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—Calcutta. Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight ... at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. „
3 do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. „
2 do. ... at 2s. 0d. „
1 do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. „
On demand ... at 2s. 0d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SETOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay 31st August 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.
The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight .... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
1 month's do. ...
Demand ... 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland and Scotland ... 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed Deposits for 3 [illegible]

No Interest wi[illegible] Rs. 50,000 unless [illegible]

Deposits for [illegible] *Corporation* [illegible] *Agent.*

Cas[illegible] of c[illegible] Sh[illegible]

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.
RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum

Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills	London,	at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.	
	Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
	Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
	Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
	Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0 d.	do.
	Do.	on Demand	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.			do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th Nov 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
P. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Solicitors.
Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP.

London Bankers.
THE BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

Bills on London	6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
	On Demand		2s.		do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realising Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ „
On delivering up Securities from safe custody. ¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th November 1864.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK

(LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (THREE MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000 ONE MILLION AND (FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000.—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office .... London. | Branch Office .... EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCHES IN AUSTRALIA SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0d. do.
„ 2 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ 1 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. do.
On Demand ...... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes ...... 1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate [illegible] to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so [illegible], transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays .... 10 to 1

Bombay, 5th November 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£8,00,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,05,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.
THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.

JOHN ALLAN, Esq.	W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
PETER BELL, Esq.	DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq.	WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.	

Manager.—S. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Solicitors.—Messrs. OLIVERSON, LAVIE, & PEACHEY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. „
3 do. ... at 2s. 0d. „
2 do. ... at 1s. 11¾d. „
1 do. ... at 1s. 11½d. „
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 1s. 11½d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturday 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay 11th November 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આર હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાંન
(લીમીટેડ.)

دهي بينك آف هندوستان چينا اند جاپان
(لميٹڈ)

CAPITAL FOUR MILLIONS STERLING, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Paid and to be called up.—One Million Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
Lieut. Col. FRENCH.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON .... The Bank of England.
Do. .... The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL .... Do. do.
MANCHESTER .... Do. do.
SCOTLAND .... The National Bank of Scotland
IRELAND .... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight ... ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Four „ ... ... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Three „ ... ... 2s. 0½d. do.
Two „ ... ... 2s. 0d. do.
One „ ... ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand ... ... 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland } 1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland }
Circular Notes ... ... 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per ann.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

[illegible] taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice [illegible] be dispensed with.
[illegible] the right of paying off or of modifying [illegible] on giving one month's notice.
[illegible] Securities received for safe custody, [illegible] Bank's draft, free of charge.
[illegible] of Government Paper on account [illegible] to the Head Office without [illegible]
[illegible] or Hoondees may be [illegible]
[illegible] ND, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI

BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
„ 4 „ 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 3 „ 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 2 „ 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 1 „ 1s. 11½d. „
„ on Demand 1s. 11¼d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11¼d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11½d.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 3 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „
12 „ 6 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 7th November 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.
A. C. GUMPERT Esq., *Chairman.*
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.
WM. NIXON, Esq. (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight. . . . . 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
3 do. do. . . . . 2s. 0¼d. „ „
2 do. do. . . . . 2s. 0¼d. „ „
1 do. do. . . . . 2s. 0d. „ „
Demand. . . . . 1s. 11¾d. „

Drafts for amounts under £50, are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 6 „ „
12 „ „ „ 8 „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays „ ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 10th Nov. 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેં'ક
(લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन चेंड चाइना
ब्यांक (लीमीटेड)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

PAID UP CAPITAL 37,50,000 RUPEES.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., Chief Manager (Temporarily absent in Europe.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman and Consulting Director, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)
H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., *ex-officio.*

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 3 per cent.
3 „ ... 4 „
6 „ ... 5 „
12 „ ... 7 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd August 1861.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 3 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 7 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months will be received on terms which may be arranged on application to the Manager.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

On London at 6 months' sight ... . at 2s. 0½d. per rupee
4 „ ... . 2s. 0¼d. „
3 „ ... . 2s. 0¼d. „
2 „ ... . 2s. „
1 „ ... . 1s. 11¾d. „
On Demand 1s. 11½d.

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

MICHAEL R. DeQUADROS, Manager.

Bombay 4th November 1864.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

—ESTABLISHED 1844—INCORPORATED 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL .... Rs. 25,00,000.
RESERVE FUND .... 1,70,000.

Head Office ... ... DELHI.
Manager ... ... J. C. PARRY, Esq.
Secretary ... ... H. P. HEALY, Esq.

BRANCHES.
Bombay ... Agent W. B. THOMPSON, Esq.
Calcutta ... „ D. LANCASTER, Esq.
Allahabad ... „ H. B. McLEAVY, Esq. (Offg.)
Mussoorie ... „ J. HEALY, Esq.
Lucknow ... „ C. H. RUSHTON, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... „ H. S. STAMP, Esq. (Offg.)
London ... THE UNION BANK.

EXCHANGE.
6 months' sight ... at 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 0¼d. „
3 do. ... at 2s. 0d. „
2 do. ... at 1s. 11¾d. „
1 do. ... at 1s. 11½d. „
On demand ... at 1s. 11½d. „
On Scotland and Ireland at 2s. 0d.

Bills are purchased and sold on England, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay Agra, Lahore *and on every large Town in India.*

Government Securities bought and sold.

Loans granted and Promissory Notes, of short date, discounted.

Bills for and under £10 can only be granted at sight.

Bills for less than £50 are not drawn at four or six months' sight.

The Corporation draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Corporation and all its Branches will always be happy to transmit, free of charge, the first of Exchange direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

Drafts on Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, and all the principal stations in the Upper and Lower Provinces, granted at the Exchange of the day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

The Delhi Bank Corporation undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the interest or dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly, when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST DEPOSIT RULES.
AT THE HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.
Open to all Classes.

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto nine ditto.
At 4 per cent. ditto six months' ditto.
At 3 per cent. ditto three months' ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager or Agents.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.
W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.

Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay, 18th October 1864.

N. B.—The Bombay branch will commence operations at the temporary offices, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, on or about the 25th current.

W. B. THOMPSON,
Nov. 9 1864. Agent Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS,

contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

WALL PAPER.—

Just received a large and varied assortment of WALL PAPERS and BORDERINGS, some of which are of very superior quality.

22 Pieces Watered Satin Paper, with 48 yards of ivy bordering, for a dining room. Rs. 110.

25 Pieces of Satin Paper, with 48 yards of blue ribbon bordering, for a drawing room. Rs. 120.

53 Pieces Satin Paper, for two bed rooms. Rs. 150.

170	Pieces different patterns, at Rs.	1¼	per piece.
235	ditto,	„ 1½	„
184	ditto,	„ 2¼	„
37	ditto,	„ 3½	„
5	Pieces Bordering,	„ 6½	„
3	ditto,	„ 8	„
3	ditto,	„ 10½	„
3	ditto,	„ 16½	„

24, Meadow Street. CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—

The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman
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The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Home ward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—

Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company......	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720,
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
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THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras .... Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta .... Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ... Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai... ..... Messrs. DENT & Co.
Mauritius .... Messrs. BLYTH & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURA[illegible] COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.
And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
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R. L. Tracey, Esq., Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.				
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.	
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such immitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment, corrected to the 30th September 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.
Just Published.

TABLES of the Pay of the Medical Officers under the three Presidencies, as laid down in the Bengal G. G. O. No. 507, dated 24th June 1864, showing the results for broken periods in any month.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; Exchange Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d per Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling ditto; Commissions or Inland Exchange from ⅛ to 10 per cent.

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

THEY do not contain one particle of Calomel or Mercury in any form, nor any mineral drug whatever. This fact is proved beyond a question. All of the Graefenberg preparations are made of the most skilfully compounded vegetable simples of the greatest value and efficacy. The formula of these wonderful family remedies has been sent to all the medical colleges and leading medical men in the country, and the truth of their perfect harmlessness, great simplicity, and yet wonderful efficacy (*because they act in harmony with the fixed laws of Nature and of Providence*), can be made apparent to all.

TESTIMONIALS.

(*From the New York Tribune.*)

The Graefenberg family Medicines are most reliable. In the universal and distressing diseases of women, the remedies are *gentle, judicious,* and *surely effective.*

(*From the New York News.*)

The high moral character of the gentlemen of the Graefenberg Company, and the medical skill of the consulting physician (Dr. Bridge), should induce entire confidence in their preparations.

(*From the New York Daily Times.*)

The Graefenberg Company have refitted their rooms, so that every accommodation is afforded those who desire the personal advice of the consulting physician. All invalids, and strangers visiting the city, who require professional advice, had better call upon him. Dr. Bridge is a regular physician of fine attainments and of great judgment and discrimination in the treatment of disease.

My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.

FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New York *Commercial Advertiser.*

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company, relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public.

N. BANGS, D. D., of the Methodist Church.

I certify that the Graefenberg Company have submitted to me certificates of Francis Hall, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Bangs. They are genuine and deserving of confidence.

WM. V. BRADY, Mayor of New York.

Attention is earnestly requested to the names of distinguished persons who have spoken regarding the value of Graefenberg treatment in various portions of this Almanac and to the following:

Consulate of the U. S. of America, Bombay, Sept. 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. Bridge, M. D., of the city of New York, and that he is a learned and skilful physician of high standing; and, further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the "Graefenberg Manual of Health," for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Affidavit sworn to before the Hon. Geo. Kellock, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for State of New York.

Joshua F. Bridge, Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., being duly sworn, testifies that he has personally witnessed the action of the Graefenberg Family Medicines in the diseases mentioned in this Almanac for 1863; that they have uniformly cured, and all that is said of them may be implicitly believed.

I further say, that all the statements made by the Graefenberg Company or its physicians, are worthy of entire confidence.

Sworn to before me, the 15th day of July, A D. 1861,
GEO. KELLOCK, Com'r of Deeds.

Mayor's Office, City of New York, April 16, 1859.

Joshua F. Bridge, of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the attending and consulting physician to the Graefenberg Company, New York; that he has had general supervision of the preparation of the Graefenberg Family Medicines for ten years, and that he has known their effect to have been uniformly good. All persons interested may rely upon the statements of the Graefenberg Company with implicit confidence. * * * * Sworn to before me, this 16th day of April, 1859.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of the City of New York.

The Graefenberg Family remedies consist of eleven medicines, among which will be found one suited to the prevention and cure of all diseases incident to this country and climate. Full descriptions of them, and of all diseases, their symptoms, cause, prevention, and cure, will be found in the Graefenberg Manual of Health, a family medical book of 300 [illegible] which is sold or sent by mail for 1 Rupee and [illegible] ings of the hu[illegible]

The Graefenberg [illegible] con				per bottle
Sarsaparilla Compound		„		„
Pile Remedy	...	„		„
Dysentery Syrup	...	„	1 2	„
Children's Panacea	...	„	1 2	„
Fever and Ague Remedy	...	„	1 2	per box.
Vegetable Pills	...	„	0 9	„
Eye Lotion	...	„	0 9	per bottle
Green Mountain Ointment	...	„	0 9	per box.
Health Bitters	...	„	0 9	per pack.
Consumptives' Balm	...	„	6 0	per bott.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

N. B.—These Medicines, owing to their low price, are sold for Cash only.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE

ON WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by a Public Auction at their Room the following—

13 Bales of 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings.

By order of Messrs. S. Tyebjee & Co., and on account and risk of the first purchaser Nancy Toolseedas—

5 Bales of 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings.

ALSO.—By order of Messrs. S Tyebjee & Co., and on account and risk of the first purchasers Nancy Toolseedas, Ruttonsee Sonderjee, and Manchand Nurrotum—

4 Cases of Vermilion.
Few dozens Plated Mounted Carriage & Riding Whips.
11 Bolts of Canvas, No. 1 to 5.
Japaned Tin Boxes.
Reams of French Foolscap Papers.

SALES OF OILMANSTORES.

On SATURDAY, next the 19th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Mr. Cohen's Godown, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, the following cases of Oilmanstores on account and risk of first purchasers Ebrahim Hoosa, and by order of Dadabhoy Jameetjee Nayageumwalla.

228 Cases of Oilmanstores comprising Quarts and Pints Pickles, Quarts of Vinegar, Pints of Salad Oil, Pints, and half pints Durham Mustard &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Gig Harness.
Few Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.
1 Silver Hunting watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
Do. Open faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th November 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 „ „ Madapollams.
1000 „ Jacconets.
A few Cases T Red Goods.
17 dozens very superior Champagne.
9 Cases Jams and Jellies.
125 Cases Gum Mastic weighing about 258 cwts.
3 Anchors (in godown of Messrs. Finlay Scott & Co.).
3 Cases Iron Bedsteads.
10 Cases each 2 dozen best Sparkling Moselle.
1 „ „ 2 „ „ „ Hock.
6 Silver watches.
3 Ormulo Clocks with glass Domes.
2 Dozen Meerschaum pipes.
On account of the Indentor Moosabhoy Kokubhoy—
1 Case Gold Bronze.

SALE OF RICE.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Nursingpoora on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Memon Cassum Gunney—

201 Bags pucka Soayla Rice.

AND

On account of Memon Ahmed Vareen.—
150 Bags pucka Soayla Rice.

Bombay, 14th November 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, Twists, &c., when they will submit for public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Dhoties, Lappetts, Lintz, &c. &c.

4 Cases Windsor Toilet, Honey and Fancy Soaps.
2 „ Pomades.
2 Cases superior Muslin.
4 Cases Wall paper.

A few Bales Water and Mule Twist.
700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
100 Do. do. Madapollams.

By order of Messrs. Souza Pinto & Co. and on account and risk of the first purchaser Chatoorbhoy Culliangee.

5 Bales Grey T. Cloth.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 14th November 1864.

Holloway's Pills, give instant relief.—Indigestion gives rise to a large share of the maladies of mankind; it occasions more miseries than the doctor knows names for. Indigestion springs from many causes over which Holloway's Pills exercise the most perfect control. They act at once on the stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys, and correct their torpid, defective, or disordered functions. They restore the waning appetite, strengthen the feeble stomach, and spare the dyspeptic sick-headache, and many nameless torments. They recall every organ to a true sense of its duties. Holloway's Pills have, with facility, cured cases of bad digestion which had existed for a long time, and baffled much medical skill. They are reliable remedies for all varities of indigestion.

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